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Moments in History

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Moments in History, 1865-1990

department of the treasury
united states secret service

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Forward

To commemorate the 125th Anniversary of the U.S. Secret Service, we have compiled **Moments in History**. It is a memento for the employees and retirees, and for others who may read it, I hope it will be an insight into the organization and its people.

Today's Secret Service has changed radically from the Service of 125 years ago. New technology in the Service, as in every realm of life, is constantly changing. We must be mindful that we do keep up with technology; however, we must at the same time, be cautious that technology does not rule us. We must control it and use it productively to achieve our goals. Ours is a changing world, but the two main missions of the Secret Service will not change–the mission of protection and the mission of investigations.

John R. Simpson
Director

Director John R. Simpson

Preface

Moments in History is not meant to be an in-depth study of the U.S. Secret Service, its policies, its people. It is, instead, a pictorial, prosaic representation of moments in the Service's past and present. The Service began in a time of great conflict and suffering during the Civil War. It has expanded and flourished, and throughout the 125 years of its history, the Secret Service has upheld its honor and its integrity, providing to its Nation's currency and leaders a stability–a security.

The Early Days of the Secret Service

The U.S. Secret Service began in a time of national crisis. Each new duty that it encountered during the course of its history would be in response to a critical situation, a national need, and in some instances, a tragedy.

Many people associate the Secret Service with Presidential protection, but that was not the reason for the creation of the Service. It was counterfeiting--the monetary crime of all ages--that brought about the Service's beginnings.

During the time of the Civil War as much as one-third to one-half of this Nation's currency was counterfeit. The situation was overwhelming when Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch approached President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865. McCulloch asked permission to do something to combat the bogus bills, and Lincoln gave the Presidential nod of approval. That day was the birth of the idea--the birth of the beginning of the U.S. Secret Service. That day, ironically, also was the day that John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln. But as yet, Presidents were not protected by the Secret Service. That task would come later.

This first need--to stabilize the currency--had arisen from a loosely-organized monetary system. State governments issued their own bank notes through private banks. Over 1600 banks printed and designed their own bills. All of the notes were State Notes, originally designed to be passed within each state. Criminals could use bribery or influence to open a bank and print money, so counterfeiters grabbed the opportunity and hired printers to make money with a bank's name on it. With all of the assorted notes in circulation, shopkeepers couldn't tell the difference between the bogus bills and genuine bank notes. Meanwhile, people hoarded coins, believing they were the only safe currency. Banks, in turn, had to print smaller-sized bills (fractional currency)--3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 50 cents. This confusing situation was the backdrop of monetary problems at the beginning of 1861.

Treasury Secretary McCulloch.

And it wouldn't be until 1863 that the U.S. Government would begin making its own currency--the greenbacks.

The Secret Service Division began on July 5, 1865, as Chief William P. Wood was sworn in by Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch. This Secret Service is not to be confused with earlier organizations of the same name. One had been associated with the State Department, and one had been part of the War Department. This was the Secret Service we know today as part of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. It was organized to curtail counterfeiting, and William Wood was its first Chief.

Wood brought a wide range of experience to the position. During the Civil War, he had slipped behind enemy lines, gathering information for the Union. As a veteran of the Mexican War, Wood knew how to conduct himself in turbulent times. He had also been keeper of the old Capitol Prison and was not a newcomer to crime and the criminal's mind. With a handful of men who were called "operatives" in the early days, Wood did considerable damage to counterfeiting. In a year's time, operatives captured more than 200 counterfeiters, and they destroyed many counterfeit plants. That first year saw the establishment of the National headquarters in Washington, D.C., and field offices in 11 cities.

In spite of Lincoln's assassination, the Secret Service Division was founded for investigative purposes, not protective.

Wood's orders to his men were not easy. Each operative had to realize that he belonged to the Secret Service 24 hours a day, and he had to respond to any location at any time. Operatives had to budget their money judiciously for their travel and personal use. Personal fitness and loyalty were essential. And the pay was based on a daily rate, paid monthly. These men were operatives--operators--coordinating their lives around their job, working in all types of weather and terrain to get their man, their plant, their booty--the bogus bills. In a decade, monetary stability would be established, and the Government's currency would be safer than it had been during the war years.

But, criminals would never stop trying to get rich, so the very young Secret Service would begin to expand. More field offices would spring into action, and more men would be added to the payroll. These early operatives would hit counterfeiting with a force the criminals couldn't believe.

The Early Criminals

Who were some of the rogues--the crooks who gave the Secret Service Division "a run for the bogus bills?" They were just like currency crooks today, all with diverse backgrounds and personalities--all looking for an easy way to become rich.

Bill Brockway -- King of the Counterfeiters.

William E. Brockway "King of the Counterfeiters"

One of the early, and possibly the most famous, counterfeiters was William E. Brockway. His counterfeiting career spanned from 1850 to 1890.

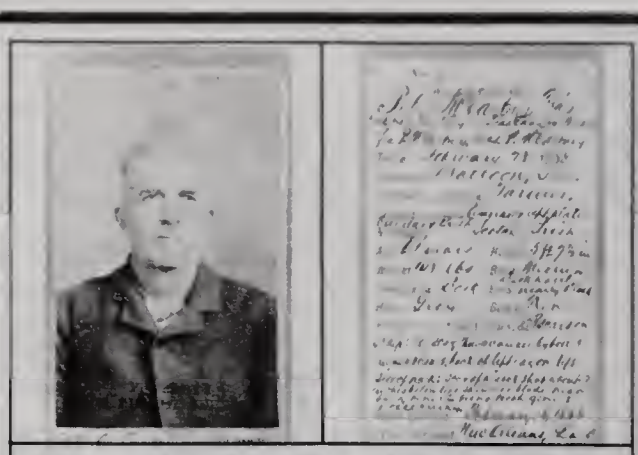
It all began when he was a printing and engraving apprentice. He learned the crime by copying official bank plates with a lead impression. Later he spent his time setting up counterfeiting plants, making very realistic notes, and eluding Secret Service operatives. His workmanship reached its peak of perfection in the $1000 bond caper. Even the U.S. Department of Treasury was fooled by the authentic-looking bonds. The Department redeemed the securities and lost approximately $75,000. Secret Service Chief William Wood was called in to the Treasury to look at the bonds. He alone recognized that they were fake and that they were the work of the master craftsman, William Brockway. Treasury offered a $20,000 reward for capture of the counterfeiter. Wood was assured if he caught the person, he would be eligible for the prize. Wood followed Brockway unrelentingly and found him in Philadelphia, living well as William E. Spencer. Brockway and his lady friend were preparing for a European vacation, but Wood interrupted their plans, holding them hostage for days until Brockway confessed his identity and the location of his stash. Wood caught his man, but never collected his reward. Secretary McCulloch said Treasury couldn't afford it. Wood resigned May 5, 1869. And Brockway? He lived to be 100--in and out of jail.

Grave Robbers

Counterfeiting was in full force when Abraham Lincoln was alive, and it continued after his death. In fact, a ghoulish crime, involving Lincoln's grave and some counterfeiters, occurred in 1876. A counterfeiting gang tried to steal the former President's body from its grave in exchange for their incarcerated mentor and top notch engraver, Ben Boyd. But much to their chagrin, the Secret Service got wind of the ghastly plan. Since Allan Pinkerton had been a friend of President Lincoln, the President's son Robert suggested that the Secret Service work with Pinkerton on this case. Together, they foiled the plot.

Pete McCartney

Supposedly old William Brockway was the "King of the Counterfeiters," but another



The arrest card for Pete McCartney, the counterfeiter who frequently escaped from jail.

claimed the title in the West--Pete McCartney. Pete not only made high-quality bogus bills, but he continually broke out of jail. Once when interviewed by Secret Service Chief Whitley in a St. Louis jail, Pete inquired where the Chief was staying that evening and broke out of the cell so he could visit the Chief. The Chief was surprised to see McCartney show up in his hotel room at 10 p.m. that evening. Pete returned to jail without a great deal of resistance.

Pete's big escape, though, was from a speeding train. He was fully manacled--hands and feet. But that did not stop him from jumping to freedom.

Pete's diverse character was well known by Secret Service operatives. Sometimes he would give his counterfeit plates and currency to the authorities in an effort to be a law-abiding individual, and then again, he would enter into his criminal phase, going back to counterfeiting and passing bogus bills. Pete kept operatives busy during the 1860's up until 1875 when he was put in jail for a 12-year stint.

Jim the Penman was known for his carefully done, hand-made notes.

Jim the Penman

A most unusual counterfeiter came from Rotterdam. Emanuel Ninger, known as Jim, was a sign painter who also "painted" $50 and $100 bank notes. This talented artist was a quiet individual who worked from his farm house in New Jersey. Each month Jim would trace, sketch, and paint notes with camel hair brushes. He used plain bond paper to make his beautifully hand-crafted notes. At the end of each month, Jim would travel into New York City to buy supplies for the family--paying with his handmade money.

From 1882 to 1896 Jim passed his very original, nearly perfect notes, spending some $40,000 before he was detected by a bartender. When he paid for his drink at a bar, one of the bogus bills got a little wet, and the color ran, giving Jim away. Jim was captured as he tried to escape.

Mint Theft

The Secret Service operatives of the early years were given no vacation time. If they desired any time off, they had to take leave without pay. Operative A.L. Drummond, who would later become a Chief of the Division, was about to embark on a long-overdue vacation in 1889 when he received a frantic call to duty. But the case turned out to be only a one-day affair--a rarity in the Treasury investigative business. The Philadelphia Mint had been robbed, and there was about $130,000 in gold bars missing. Had it not been for Drummond's keen eye and wit, the culprit might have escaped. Almost literally "by the seat of his pants" did the official weigher, one of the Mint's employees, pilfer 50 bars of gold out of the Mint. His "accomplices" were a heavy duty pocket in the front of his trousers and heavy duty suspenders. Drummond didn't miss those, nor did he miss the scratches on the floor, indicating how the man got the bars out of the locked vault. The thief had used a wire to catch the gold bars and had pulled each bar out, dragging the bar across the floor until he could reach it. The case was quickly tied up, and Drummond did take his holiday.

Taylor - Bredell

Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell were a couple of counterfeiters who made and passed bogus bills from 1897 to 1902. Their photoengraving and counterfeiting career began in a cigar manufacturing shop where they made fraudulent Internal Revenue cigar tax stamps, but the big-time break into crime began when they started to make genuine-looking counterfeits. Only the Secret Service operatives could tell Taylor and Bredell's work from the original--their bills were too thick since they had been pasted together with rice paste.

Chief Wilkie in his office.

Their caper didn't stop once they were caught and put in prison, however. There, in the dingy cell, these two craftsmen made incredibly authentic-looking notes. The scheme was backed by a crooked lawyer who had assured they would gain freedom by making the counterfeits. Relatives helped smuggle the tools and materials into the jail. Chief Wilkie was the person who recognized the work--and no one could believe it was accomplished in a jail.

Once the two men served a second sentence, Chief Wilkie helped them enter into responsible, law-abiding lives. Through the Chief's efforts, Taylor became a wealthy manufacturer, and Bredell became the founder of an engraving and lithography plant (Sifakis 180).

These are only a handful of the countless cases Secret Service operatives contended with in the early days. Theirs was a difficult job, working in all conditions, seven days a week--doggedly pursuing criminals until the case was complete. That firm dedication and tenacity would be a binding force--a tradition linking the operatives of old with those of modern times.

Special Duties

Calls for the Secret Service's help came in times of need, many times concerning duties not involving Treasury business. More often than not, they concerned national problems with widespread ramifications.

During these assignments, which were outside of their regular duties of catching counterfeiters, the Service operatives were hired by the other Federal departments. The funding for the special investigations came from the requesting department since the Secret Service Division's budget was limited and could not provide for the extra investigations.

The Louisiana Lottery

One early investigation that the Service was asked to perform was the Louisiana Lottery case from 1902 to 1908. This scam affected people from all over the United States. It was a scheme that paid very little to the public.

It all began in 1862 when the State of Louisiana began a lottery. By 1890, the lottery had turned sour; people weren't winning much, and everyone knew the organizers were crooks. Citizens organized a movement against the lottery, and when it was time for the lottery's charter to be renewed, the public voted against it.

But the operators couldn't be shaken off that easily; they moved the lottery to Honduras. Word about the lottery managed to reach the States, and the money still poured into the crooked scam. From the main headquarters in Honduras, the organization set up secret headquarters in Wilmington, Delaware, to print the tickets; and New York City became the distribution center. Crooks also began printing and distributing the lottery materials from a base in Florida.

Congress passed laws forbidding U.S. mail to be an instrument in the distribution of lottery tickets and literature. That didn't stop the business, however: it continued via express shipments. Now merchants advertised the lottery in shop windows, and everyone still got the word.

Outraged citizens signed a petition and sent it to President Grover Cleveland and Congress. On March 4, 1895, Congress passed a bill prohibiting interstate shipment of lottery tickets.

The crooks had one more trick up their sleeves, though. They decided since Washington, D.C., wasn't really a state, it could be used as a center for distributing lottery material to all parts of the country. They simply stowed the material in luggage and shipped it out.

The lottery continued to flourish, and the citizens continued to pressure the Government for action. Finally in 1902, the Government decided to finish the lottery business once and for all. The Secret Service was tasked to work with the Department of Justice in breaking up the lottery. It took 23 Secret Service operatives 6 years of searching and investigating to gather all the evidence and crooks from all parts of the country. By 1909, the job was complete: the Louisiana Lottery scam was over (Bowen and Neal 49-55).

Ku Klux Klan.

The Ku Klux Klan

In 1871, bloodshed and violence were spreading in the South. The Ku Klux Klan was wreaking havoc. The organization had begun in 1866 as a method of getting back at former slaves as the members of the KKK beat, terrorized, threatened, and even lynched many people.

Congress spoke out against the Klan and its inhumane activities. As a result, the Attorney General asked the Secret Service to investigate the organization. Over a three-year period, 8 agents arrested over 1,000 offenders, and for the time, the violence was subdued (Bowen and Neal 149-151).

The War with Spain

The War with Spain (1898) wasn't a Treasury concern, but it was a tumultuous time. The Secret Service was again summoned because of its reputation as an investigative agency--this time to rid the country of enemy agents. Secret Service operatives followed the undercover Spanish agents to Canada where the former military attache of Spain, Senor Ramon Carranza, was operating his headquarters. The United States had evicted Carranza from this country prior to the war. After his expulsion, he went to Canada, and it was there that he organized the wartime spy activities for the Spaniards. Once Senor Carranza was found, the undercover operation was finished.

Land Fraud in the West

Around the turn of the century, fraud and scams spread over the West in the guise of homesteading. The corruption caused President Theodore Roosevelt to activate operatives to investigate. The work was intensive and resulted in the death of Operative Joseph A. Walker, who was shot while working on the case in Colorado.

Operative Walker, who was in charge of the Denver Field Office; Operative Callaghan; Tom Harper, a miner and prospector; and John E. Chapson from the Department of the Interior were sent out to investigate the Porter Fuel Company which had been allegedly filing false claims for homes and cultivation of land in order to get the rich timber and coal lands for its own use.

Sight of Agent Walker's death in Durango, Colorado.

On November 3, 1907, the four investigators were out on a homestead claim where there was a large hole in the ground. Because of his asthmatic condition, Walker remained at the top of the hole. The others went down to investigate. What they found was a large coal mine--on land that had been on the homestead claim of William R. Mason, Superintendent of the Porter Fuel Company. The men below heard shots, and when they went back to the opening, the ropes had been thrown back down: they had no way out. After many tries, Harper finally reached the top and helped the others out. They found Walker dead, shot repeatedly with a shotgun. Callaghan went to Durango to notify the authorities and on the way encountered two men in a buggy, one with a shotgun. Callaghan soon realized they were the men who had killed Walker and left him and the others to die in the mine. He took the men to Durango where he planned to question them. One of the men was Mason. Operative Callaghan and the local sheriff did interrogate and arrest the two. In spite of their apparent guilt, the men were found not guilty. According to Callaghan, the region didn't have positive feelings about Government agents at that time, and the person who could have helped the case against the crooks refused to testify (Bowen and Neal 79-80).

Eventually, the Service's investigations returned millions of acres of land to the government, and in the process, found that two Oregon Congressmen were involved in the illegal land fraud business. That exposure brought a screeching halt to Secret Service investigation into matters other than those relating to Treasury violations. Congress passed a law prohibiting the Justice Department from borrowing Secret Service operatives. It was clear Congress did not care to have the Secret Service investigating its members. President Roosevelt tried to reverse the decision, but could not. Instead, he sent Secret Service operatives to the Justice Department to join its newly organized investigative bureau on July 1, 1908. Those eight Secret Service operatives helped form what is now known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Assassins

Official Presidential protection did not begin until 1901. When President Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes Booth in 1865, Presidential protection was discussed, but nothing was done at that time.

The second Presidential assassination--that of James A. Garfield in 1881--also failed to bring about any organized protection. Charles Guiteau approached the unprotected President at the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Station in Washington, D.C., and fired the fatal bullet. Guiteau was a religious fanatic who wanted a political assignment to Paris. Not getting the appointment and believing that God had told him to kill Garfield, he did. Congress considered the idea of protection in 1881, but again, the idea didn't materialize.

There were times in Grover Cleveland's term that the Secret Service was called upon to protect the President. At times, operatives accompanied the President and his family to their summer home in Massachusetts. Also in McKinley's administration, the Service did some protection upon request, without the authority of legislation.

President McKinley was the third President assassinated, and his assassin, Leon Czolgosz, was an anarchist who thought that all rulers should be eliminated. At a receiving line in Buffalo, New York, in 1901, Czolgosz wrapped a handkerchief around his hand, which was holding a gun, and made it appear that he had a wounded hand. There were Secret Service operatives on the site to protect President McKinley, even though there was no statutory authority to do so. On that day, Operatives Ireland, Gallagher, and Foster were with the President. As a rule, Ireland usually stood at the President's right, but John G. Milburn, President of Pan Am, had asked for that special position. So Ireland and Gallagher stood to the left of the President, and Foster stood behind him. In spite of the protection, Czolgosz was able to approach the President and fire the fatal bullet.

President McKinley at the Pan Am Exposition, 1901.

Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley.

Agents Ireland and Foster, the agents who captured Czolgosz.

So tragedy had struck again: the third death knell brought Congress to action. Although no law authorizing protection would be passed for 6 years, Theodore Roosevelt and every President after him would be protected.

Through the years, additional legislation would enhance the protective mission of the Secret Service. By 1917, threats against the President would become a felony. And in that same year, members of the President's family would receive protection.

President Grover Cleveland did have some Secret Service protection after a plot to assassinate him had been discovered. Agents accompanied the Presidential family to their home in Massachusetts, and agents also protected the President on other official occasions as well.

President Roosevelt was the first President to receive full-time Secret Service protection, and the first agent to die on a protective mission was William Craig who died September 3, 1902, while accompanying President Roosevelt in Lenox, Massachusetts. The carriage that the President was traveling in almost had a head-on collision with a trolley car. It was when the carriage swerved and turned over that Operative Craig was killed. No one else was injured.

Protection of President William Howard Taft.

In Times of Need

After 1908 it was understood that the Secret Service would only investigate Treasury crimes. However, on special occasions, the Service, in response to Executive orders, has been called to investigate matters outside of its jurisdiction.

On May 14, 1915, the Service received such an order. During World War I, President Wilson directed the Secretary of the Treasury to have the Secret Service once again investigate espionage in this country. He wanted the Service to break up the German sabotage network that was plotting against France, England, and the United States.

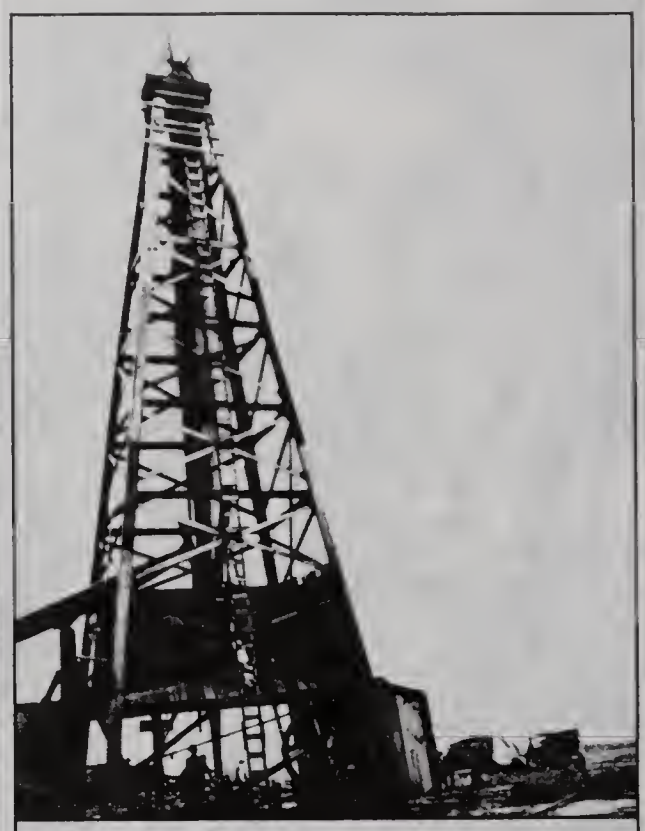
Secret Service operatives suspected G.S. Viereck, publisher of the periodical "the Fatherland," and had him followed. One day Viereck met with another German, Dr. Heinrich Albert. That was a very lucky day for Secret Service Operative Frank Burke. He followed Dr. Albert when the two Germans parted company. Dr. Albert boarded a train in New York City, and in his haste to get off at his stop, momentarily forgot his brown briefcase. Burke seized the brown case and managed to elude Albert. The evidence in that case was the breakthrough the operatives had been looking for. The contents revealed massive plots to undermine the Allied cause. As a result of the investigation, the spy ring was shattered.

World War I brought other duties to the Secret Service. President Wilson set up the U.S. Food Administration to prevent food hoarding and any food monopoly activity during the war years, and the Secret Service was requested to investigate any related violations.

Also during the War, the Service assisted the War Trade Board in investigating individuals and corporations to ensure that there was no trading of food or commodities with the enemy.

The 1920's brought another dilemma involving public lands and government oil reserves. This time it was President Coolidge who asked the Secret Service to investigate the Teapot Dome area in Wyoming. Secret Service Chief William Moran sent Agents Foster, Hougton, Jerrell, and Bolan to investigate.

The job entailed months of detailed, frustrating work--sometimes with little to go on. Leads were scarce, but by chance the Service found liberty bonds listed in the records of the former Secretary of Interior, Albert Fall, in a New Mexico bank. That was the beginning of the end. Albert Fall had been plagued by personal financial problems and had secretly leased "the Elk Hills, California, and the Teapot Dome, Wyoming, oil lands, which were held by the government as a reserve in case of war to Dohney's Pan-American Company and Harry F. Sinclair's



Oil derrick of the era.

Mammoth Oil Company" (Sifakis 244). Once the case was closed, the Secret Service operatives returned to their Treasury investigations.

Death of Agent Webster

In 1927 tragedy again struck the Secret Service. One of its agents was killed on a counterfeit mission to Bimini in the Bahamas.

Agent Robert K. Webster was on his way to consult with authorities about counterfeit notes used in the liquor importation business. He was en route aboard a Coast Guard cutter, and off the Florida coast, the Coast Guardsmen spotted a rum-runner boat and pursued it. When the rum-runner stalled, the Coast Guard cutter pulled alongside.

The Commander of the Coast Guard Cutter went to the cabin to radio for instruction on whether to go on ahead to Bimini for the Secret Service business or to return to land with the two bootleggers. Before he could send the message, Alderman, one of the bootleggers, shot the Commander in the back, mortally wounding him. A Coast Guardsman tried to shoot Alderman, but his gun jammed, and Alderman shot and wounded him.

Alderman decided to kill all the Federal personnel on the cutter, so he lined them up, giving his partner the dead Commander's gun. He told his partner to set fire to the cutter.

One of the Coast Guardsmen who was lined up moved unintentionally, and Alderman fatally shot him. As Alderman turned for a moment to see if his partner Weech had set fire to the boat, Secret Service Agent Webster lunged at Alderman. Webster knocked Alderman off balance, but in doing so, Alderman's gun discharged, and Webster was killed. The remaining Coast Guardsmen grabbed the opportunity and quickly overpowered Alderman. Weech dropped his gun and jumped overboard, but the Coast Guardsmen fished him out of the water. Had Agent Webster not acted, all the Federal men on board might have died--38 miles off the coast of Florida. The two bootleggers were found guilty of murder. Alderman was hanged on May 11, 1928, and Weech was sent to prison for life.

The Formation of the U.S. Secret Service White House Police

As early as 1860 the need for safe-guarding the White House and its grounds was recognized. At that time, the force that protected the home was made up of the military and a few members of the Metropolitan Police Department. This small protective unit was responsible to the White House Military Aide until 1922 when the White House Police Force was established at the request of President Warren G. Harding. The First Lady, Mrs. Harding, visualized the officers in uniforms similar to the Naval uniforms of the age, with gold badges and cap plates, and it was from that design that the uniforms were based. The force was placed under the supervision of Lt. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, U.S. Army, Chief Military Aide, who was at the time also Director of Public Building and Grounds. Major O.M. Baldinger, Junior Military Aide, was directly in charge at the White House.

Photo of early policeman outside of the White House.

President and Mrs. Harding on the porch of their home in Marion, Ohio.

The first commanding officer of the force was Clarence L. Dalrymple, who was appointed the first Sergeant when the White House Police Force was created on October 1, 1922.

Then on July 1, 1930, Dalrymple was appointed the first Captain. He is credited with the early development and success of the force.

In 1930, the force was to change again. This time, after an unexpected and unknown visitor entered the White House dining room, President Herbert Hoover saw the need for the White House Police and the Secret Service to join forces. He felt that since the Secret Service protected Presidents, it should handle all aspects of Presidential protection. On May 14, 1930, Congress gave the supervision of the White House Police to the Chief of the Secret Service.

The men and women of the Uniformed Division protect the White House and embassies and foreign missions in the Washington, D.C. area.

The White House Police would see many changes in its history. One significant change occurred in March 1970 as a result of Public Law 91-217. That law changed the White House Police's name to the Executive Protective Service and enlarged its responsibilities to include the protection of diplomatic missions in the Washington, D.C., area.

In 1974 when Congress authorized the protection of the Vice President's immediate family, the Executive Protective Service gained further responsibility.

On November 15, 1977, the name of the force officially became the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, conforming to the law enforcement status and authority of the organization.

Today the Uniformed Division is divided into three branches: the White House Branch, the Foreign Missions Branch, and the Administration and Program Support Branch. Their duties are implied by the titles: the first, giving protection to the President, the Vice President, the Executive Offices, including the mansion, the Naval Observatory, the Treasury Buildings, and the Old and New Executive Office Buildings; the second, giving protection to the diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C.; and the third, giving administrative support to the Uniformed Division and protective support to the entire Service with its Firearms Training Division and its Magnetometer, Countersniper, and Canine Units.

Uniformed Division officers conduct tours of the White House.

The first White House Police badge was used from 1922-1940.

Today's Uniformed Division is diversified. An officer in the Canine Unit and his dog provide support to the protective mission of the Secret Service.

Assassination Attempt

Before he became President, Franklin Roosevelt was the target of an assassin's outrage. On February 15, 1933, President-elect Roosevelt was in Miami. He had been on a vacation cruise before the scheduled inauguration and was on his way back to New York. He stopped briefly to greet the citizens of Miami and some of the Democratic Party leaders who were there.

Mr. Roosevelt sat in the open car as it slowly drove through the welcoming crowd. He spotted Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak and beckoned him to come over to chat. At that moment, someone handed the President-elect a microphone. He then made a brief speech, and when he had finished, he leaned forward to grasp Mayor Cermak's hand. It was then the firing began. Mr. Roosevelt was unharmed; one Secret Service Agent Robert Clark was hit in the hand; and Mayor Cermak was mortally wounded.

The assassin, Giuseppe Zangara, was an angry, disturbed immigrant from Italy. No one really knows whether he meant to kill Roosevelt or Cermak. He was tried and executed within a month after the shooting.

After this incident, a bill was introduced in Congress, making it a Federal crime to assassinate the President, Vice President, President-elect, Vice President-elect, and the candidates for President and Vice President. The bill died in committee. Much later these points would come before Congress again.

President Coolidge and to the left, Colonel Starling of the Secret Service.

Woodrow Wilson, surrounded by Secret Service agents.

The Secret Service in World War II

The concerns that faced the Secret Service in World War II were of a very critical and sensitive nature. The first and primary worry, of course, was the safety of the President. Many precautions were taken around the Executive Mansion to provide rapid and safe evacuation of the President in case of an emergency.

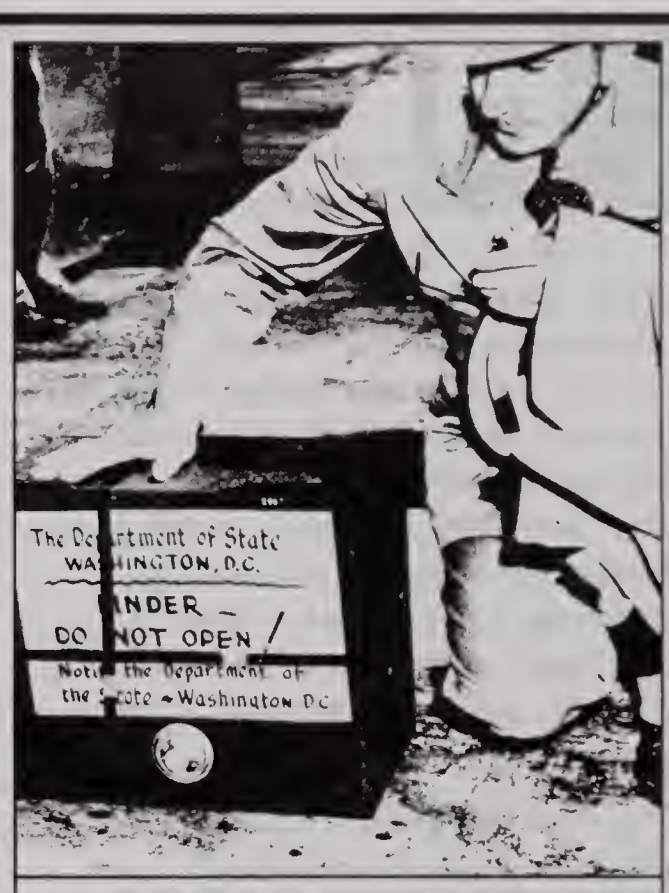
President Franklin Roosevelt traveled more than any previous President, and traveling during the time of a global war made tight security necessary for the international visits as well as travel within the United States.

Along with the escalating Presidential protection during those turbulent years of war, the need to protect foreign dignitaries increased. Early dignitary protection included Norwegian Crown Princess Martha and her children who came to this country to escape the war. In the following years the visitors increased, including Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Madame Chiang Kai-shek of China, and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

In December 1941, the Service added another wartime responsibility--the safe transportation of the country's historical documents from Washington, D.C., to the Government's heavily protected vaults at Ft. Knox, Kentucky. The Secret Service saw that the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Gutenberg Bible, Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, and the Lincoln Cathedral Copy of the Magna Carta were safely stored for the duration of the war. When the war ended, the Secret Service accompanied the Nation's priceless documents on the trip back to the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

Counterfeiting declined during the war, and the previous yearly average of $1 million in counterfeit notes fell close to $50,000. However, counterfeit stamps for war rationing became a prevalent fraudulent activity. And due to the large amount of Government checks being issued each day, the thefts and forgeries of Government checks and war bonds rose significantly.

When the Allies marched into Germany, they discovered a great international counterfeit threat. In Zipf, Austria, American soldiers discovered a huge plant and captured close to $100 million in counterfeit British notes. No trace of American money was found; however, it is believed that some backs of American currency had been made during the Nazi efforts. Allied forces found that Nazi concentration camp prisoners had been forced to print the bogus British and American bills. At the end of the war, a former employee of the U.S. Secret Service, then Lt. Col. George J. McNally, and Scotland Yard's Inspector Reeves pieced together the Nazi counterfeit story of how the concentration camp inmates produced the bogus bills.



On June 28, 1945, the Secret Service safeguarded the delivery of the United Nations Charter on its trip from San Francisco to Washington, D.C. Here Agent Keithahan appears with the safe containing the Charter.

The Secret Service took many extra precautions to protect President Roosevelt during the war years.

Mister 880

Hollywood--1950, Secret Service Case Number 880 came to the public view in "Mister 880," a film, portraying a screen version of the character who had puzzled Secret Service agents for some 10 years. It starred Burt Lancaster as the agent who finally caught the counterfeiter. The plot, as all good Hollywood movies of the day, involved a pretty lady, Dorothy McGuire, and the old Mr. 880--a lovable creature who made and passed fake $1 bills.

The real story began this way: some counterfeit $1 bills started appearing in New York City in late 1938. Whoever was passing the notes would just put a few out each week in the New York City area. This pattern continued for 10 years. Since no one could provide any information about the note passer (rarely can people remember who gave them a $1 bill), the Secret Service had no descriptions or leads.

Then on January 13, 1948, four young boys were playing around a rubbish heap behind an apartment building on 96th Street in New York, when they found several brass plates with impressions of a $1 bill and some counterfeit $1 notes.

Investigators found there had been a fire in Emerich Juettner's apartment on December 4, 1947. Juettner was a junk dealer. His apartment had been filled with papers and trash, and during the fire, the firemen had thrown most of it out of the windows into the vacant lot below. After the fire, there was a snowstorm. The debris was covered for several days. Then the snow melted, and the boys found the plates and notes.

Mr. Juettner was arrested on January 14, 1948. He tried to involve a mythical character he called Henry Reynolds, but the investigators concluded that Juettner had acted alone.

This was not a young man trying to make a fortune; Juettner was 72 years old and just made the bills as he needed them. Using a map of New York, he had meticulously kept track of where he had passed all of his notes. He didn't want to repeat any passes, and he didn't want anyone "to be stuck for more than a dollar."

Juettner pleaded guilty. Because of his advanced age, the judge lectured him on the seriousness of the crime against not only the government, but the people of this country; sentenced him to 9 months in jail; and fined him $1.

President Truman liked his daily walk, and here he is accompanied by James J. Rowley, who would later become Director.

The Blair House, November 1, 1950

The White House was undergoing a complete renovation in 1950. During that time period, the official residence of President and Mrs. Truman was the Blair House, an historic residence located on Pennsylvania Avenue quite close to the White House.

On the afternoon of November 1, 1950, two Puerto Rican nationalists, Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo, approached the Blair House from the west. Nothing in their appearance indicated their goal--to assassinate President Truman. They walked by the Blair House together to determine where the security people were located and how to gain entrance into the house. Then they walked to 15th Street to plan their next move. The two decided to separate and approach the house from different directions. Torresola was to approach the house from the west, and Collazo would come from the east. They planned to arrive simultaneously.

At the Blair House, Private Leslie Coffelt of the Secret Service White House Police was in the west security booth. Private Joseph O. Davidson was in the east booth with Special Agent Floyd M. Boring. Private Donald T. Birdzell was standing under the canopy on the first step of the the stairs leading to the Blair House doorway.

At 2:20 p.m., the President was napping in an upstairs bedroom. Collazo approached Birdzell, and within 8 feet of the officer, Collazo pulled his gun. The gun failed to fire and produced a click, warning Officer Birdzell, who was hit in the leg. Then Special Agent Boring and

Officer Leslie Coffelt.

Private Davidson began firing at Collazo.

Meanwhile at the west booth, Torresola had drawn his Luger and fired at Officer Coffelt, striking him in the left side and abdomen. Coffelt collapsed. Torresola then swung his weapon on White House Policeman Joseph H. Downs, who was about to enter the Blair House through the west basement door, and hit him with three shots. Torresola hit Downs with three shots. Next, Torresola leaped over the hedge trying to help Collazo at the steps; he fired at Birdzell, hitting him in the left knee. It was then that the mortally wounded Leslie Coffelt leaned out of his booth, drew his revolver, took aim at Torresola and hit him in the head. He died instantly. The others then captured Collazo. Leslie Coffelt died three hours and forty minutes later during surgery. Only he and the assassin, Torresola, did not survive the attempt. The others recovered from their wounds.

There had been little or no chance of the assassins reaching the President. The moments that the first shots rang out, Special Agent Stewart Stout, who was posted in the front hall of the house, rushed to a gun cabinet and took out a Thompson submachine gun. He stood in the center of the hallway, guarding the front door and covering the elevator and stairs leading to the Presidential quarters on the second floor. Collazo would never have reached the top of the steps and survived.

Following this assassination attempt, the news media exposed the fact that the Secret Service lacked permanent authority for their protective and criminal investigative mission. As a result, on May 21, 1951, the House of Representatives unanimously passed H.R. 2395. And on the 86th anniversary of the Service, July 5, 1951, the bill was sent to the White House. President Truman signed the bill on July 16, 1951, remarking, "Well, it's wonderful to know that the work of protecting me has at last become legal." (**Excerpts**, p. 32)

In addition to providing for the protection of the President, his immediate family, and the President-elect, Public Law 82-79 also provided for the protection of the Vice President, at his request.

The year of 1951 was not only filled with protective endeavors, however. The Service seized $1.44 million in counterfeit notes, completed almost 50,000 investigations, expended 95,000 hours in uncompensated overtime, and had a 98.8 percent conviction rate of the cases that went to trial--all accomplished by 250 agents.

Theft at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

James Landis, a currency wrapper at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, committed a brazen theft on December 30, 1953. That day he walked out of the Bureau with $128,000 hidden in a paper bag. Besides that, he had stashed $32,000 in the building for a later carry out.

That morning, Landis carried two dummy bricks he had made to look like genuine currency packaged for shipment. He waited for the entrance guard to be distracted; then he took the elevator to the third floor and hid his fake bricks in the locker room.

Ten minutes after the day's work had begun, Landis removed two bricks of genuine currency from a skid. Each brick contained 4,000 $20 Federal Reserve Notes. He then took the bricks to a wrapping machine and wrapped the notes in brown paper. Next he took the bricks to a fifth floor storage area where he unwrapped them and removed the labels. He put the money in two paper bags and hid them.

At his 10:50 a.m. break, Landis went to the third floor locker room to paste the labels on the dummy bricks he had brought in from home. He covered the two dummy bricks with heavy brown paper, carried them to the first floor, and placed them on a storage skid.

At the end of the day, Landis hid the bag with $32,000 under a skid. He took the bag with the $128,000 home. He had covered the money with a pair of trousers, so the guard would not be suspicious.

Five days later, on January 4, 1954, a Bureau employee discovered that $160,000 was missing. The Secret Service was called in to investigate. When Landis found out that the Service was investigating the missing money, he tried to get rid of it. That evening, he talked his father-in-law into keeping the money on an estate in Virginia. But the morning after, the father-in-law called the authorities and turned the money in. Landis was arrested. He admitted the theft, told all the details, and showed the Secret Service agents where he had hidden the $32,000. Landis was convicted and sentenced, and the case was closed.

Vice President Nixon

In 1958, Vice President Richard Nixon's life was endangered on a visit to Caracas, Venezuela. Demonstrators there met the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon at the airport and threw mud and vegetables at them. This greeting was just a prelude to the next incident. On the way into the city, two trucks blocked the motorcade, and a mob of angry citizens began throwing stones at the Vice President's limousine. Just as the car window was smashed, agents from the follow-up car were able to maneuver the Vice President's car away from the stones and clubs, saving the protectees from any harm.

On January 20, 1953, Richard M. Nixon was first sworn in as Vice President of the United States. In the background are Chief U.E. Baughman and the future Director James Rowley.

Vice President Nixon's limousine in Caracas, Venezuela, following the stoning in May 1958. Agents Stewart Knight (later to become Director) and Robert Taylor inspect the damage.

Eisenhower Protection

President Eisenhower's grandchildren received Secret Service protection--Susan Eisenhower and agents Bill Barton (later to become Deputy Director) and Ken Thompson.

Visiting Prime Minister Churchill and President Eisenhower receive protection from Secret Service Agents.

President Eisenhower gets a lesson on counterfeiting from Secret Service Chief U.E. Baughman.

The Assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. That fateful day in Dallas changed the course of history and greatly affected the way the Secret Service would operate on future protective missions.

Almost a year after the assassination, the President's Commission on the Assassination (the Warren Commission) submitted its report to the President. Those findings contained not only information on the assassination, but also gave specific recommendations for the protection of Presidents.

The tragedy revealed a need for expansion. Based on the recommendations in the extensive report, the Secret Service increased its number of special agents assigned to Presidential protection, worked to expand its special agent training, further developed the protective intelligence function, and increased its liaison with law enforcement and other Federal agencies. The Service added new technical security equipment, automatic data processing, and improved communications equipment. It was a traumatic time, but simultaneously a time of rebirth. The Service would never be the same.

The organization changed in its internal structure, creating four Assistant Director positions. Assistant Directors were appointed to head protective operations, protective research, investigations, and administration. And in 1970 the title "Chief" was changed to "Director"--a more modern title for the head of the Secret Service.

The Warren Commission pointed the way to change: it helped the reorganization and restructuring of the Secret Service.

The Warren Commission. Their findings changed the Secret Service.

After the Warren Commission came the restructuring: L to R Lem Johns, DAD Protective Operations; Jackson Krill, AD Inspection; Rufus Youngblood, AD Protective Operations; Director Rowley; and President Johnson.

The Gladys Mann Shakowitz Bond Case

Gladys Shakowitz, a 55-year-old woman with false teeth and horn-rimmed glasses, was sentenced to five years in 1969 for forging stolen bonds for a living. The Secret Service had worked hard to stop her whirlwind bond cashing spree.

The final large group of bonds that Gladys helped cash were stolen from Catherine Howe's apartment in New York City on February 3, 1967. Gladys and her associates forged $17,000 of those bonds in New Orleans. From there they traveled to Waco, Texas. Agents found the three--Gladys, William Dicenzo, and Salvatore Aparo--in a motel. After surveillance, the agents went in for the arrest. When Gladys realized who was entering the adjoining room, she hastily tried to flush $15,400 in cash down the commode. Agents found the cash she had tried to get rid of and 54 $1000 stolen bonds in a briefcase. The bonds were issued to Catherine Howe. It was final: Gladys and the two men were caught with the goods.

Further investigation provided a scenario of many stolen bonds--many forgeries. She and a varied crew of associates cashed bonds in Ohio, West Virginia, Florida, Pennsylvania, and other states along the eastern seaboard. But the activities finally came to a halt in Texas.

At the time of her arrest, the Gladys Mann Shakowitz Bond Case was the largest bond case the Secret Service had ever investigated.

The Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy and Candidate Protection

It took another tragic event to bring about Presidential Candidate protection. In 1968, the Nation was still suffering from the assassination of John F. Kennedy 5 years before. On June 5, 1968, after he had won the Democratic Presidential primary in California, Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated. It was after midnight, and Kennedy had just given his victory speech at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. Private security guards were escorting the Senator through the hotel's semi-darkened kitchen when Sirhan Bishara Sirhan pointed a .22 caliber Iver Johnson revolver close to Kennedy's head and fired.

Following Robert Kennedy's death, the Secret Service was ordered to secure Kennedy's home and help make the preparations for the funeral train from New York to Washington, D.C.

President Lyndon B. Johnson hastily saw that the appropriate legislation was passed for Secret Service protection of Presidential candidates.

Since Robert Kennedy's assassination, Presidential candidates have received protection.

Governor Dukakis and his wife at the 1988 Democratic Convention in Atlanta. The candidate's wife also receives Secret Service protection.

The Wallace Assassination Attempt

When Arthur Herman Bremer's plans to kill President Nixon early in 1972 were thwarted by the high security surrounding the President, he decided to try another political figure of the day–George Wallace, Governor of Alabama and Presidential candidate.

It was on May 15, 1972, at an open-air rally in a shopping center in Laurel, Maryland, that Bremer made his attempt. There, George Wallace gave a speech from behind a bullet-proof podium. Wallace had worried about assassination attempts and usually wore a bullet-proof vest, but on this particular day, he didn't. The day was hot and steamy. And, for a change, there were no hecklers in the crowd. After his speech, Wallace, ignoring the advice of the Secret Service agents, stepped down from the podium to shake hands with the cheering crowd. Waiting for him was Arthur Bremer, who had appeared at other rallies and seemed to be an ardent supporter of Wallace. Bremer and others were shouting to the Governor, "Over here! Over here!" Only Bremer's hand wasn't reaching out for a handshake; it held a .38 caliber gun. The first bullet hit Wallace in the midsection. Bremer fired four more shots, hitting the Governor in the right arm, shoulder, and chest. Three other persons were hit: Secret Service Agent Nick Zarvos was struck in the throat; a second security person and a woman bystander were also hit before Bremer was subdued.

George Wallace at the rally in Laurel.

Arthur Bremer.

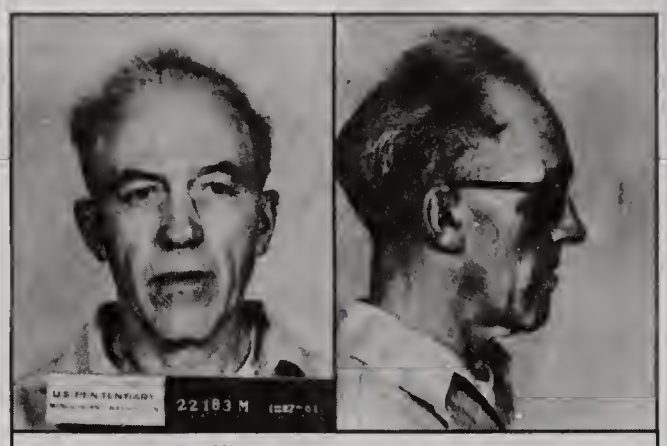
Marion John Williams--a Persistent Counterfeiter

He could be called the Pete McCartney of modern-day counterfeiting--a long, evasive career--but the differences were that Marion was a better counterfeiter, and Marion didn't escape from prison. He would be released; then he would not show up at the parole board. The next thing the Secret Service would know--Marion was making those bills again.

His counterfeiting began in the 1920's. He made coins at first; then he switched to the paper goods. Marion was a machinist by occupation, but he really was an inventor, with great knack and skill in making and perfecting things--especially bogus bills.

Marion Williams, then alias John Matt, was arrested August 11, 1943, in Seattle for making, processing, and passing $10 and $20 bills. He was sent to McNeil Island Penitentiary to serve 10 years.

In April 1950, he was conditionally released and failed to report to his parole office after November 1950. On July 13, 1951, special agents, Seattle police officers, and the Sheriff of Pierce County captured a complete counterfeit plant at Williams' cabin near Eatonville, Washington. This time Marion's alias was "Frank Ross." And this time, as in 1943, his partner was Joel Parsons. They had been making and passing $5, $10, and $20 bills.



Marion J. Williams--a modern-day counterfeiter.

After serving his second sentence at McNeil Island, Williams was paroled in October 1962. He went to Seattle to live with his brother. But that was temporary, because Marion again failed to respond to the parole office. The Secret Service issued a warning at that point--"Williams is capable of manufacturing an extremely deceptive note by the collotype process." Williams was declared a parole violator, and he disappeared from the Seattle area.

The search for Marion began again in 1970-71. Counterfeit bills were showing up in the Los Angeles area, and the Service figured Marion was the maker. On June 2, 1972, Marion was arrested in Long Beach, California. His entire plant, including 40 counterfeit $20 FRN's (Federal Reserve Notes), was seized. He was sentenced to 3 years for that offense. By now Marion Williams was 71 years old, in poor health, and completely blind in his left eye. In spite of that, Marion may not have been apprehended this last time if it hadn't been for a young man that he had hired to help him move.

Marion knew the authorities were after him, and he felt he had to move to avoid them. Because he was getting older, however, he needed some help. Marion met the fellow in a bus station and asked him if he would help him move for a fee. The young man agreed and helped Marion pack boxes. It was late, and Marion invited the fellow to spend the night. The man had seen some partially-completed bills around the house, but Marion hadn't explained the operation to him. During the night, the man's greed prompted him to hit Marion over the head and steal all of the bills, including genuine money and some partially-completed bills. The fellow got caught trying to pass one of the partially-completed counterfeits, and that's how the authorities caught Marion Williams for the last time.

Marion John Williams--the elusive character with the aliases of Joe Haggerty, Frank Ross, John Matt, R.B. Dotson, Jack Payne, and Bill Williams did finally quit the counterfeit business. He reportedly felt that a person just couldn't make enough money at counterfeiting--it just wasn't worth it. At latest date, Marion was still inventing things and helping an ailing neighbor. The Secret Service finally closed its 50-year struggle with Marion John Williams.

Two Assassination Attempts on President Gerald Ford, September 1975

The first attempt on President Ford's life happened in Sacramento, California, on September 5, 1975. Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, a follower of Charles M. Manson, attempted to shoot President Ford as he was walking across the State Capitol grounds to meet Governor Jerry Brown. Special Agent Larry Buendorf was with the President and noticed a person in a red cloak trying to get closer to the President. He saw an arm and a gun reaching toward the President. He quickly pushed the gun down and disarmed Ms. Fromme, who kept exclaiming, "It didn't go off!"

The second attempt on President Ford's life occurred 17 days later in San Francisco. A numbed Nation heard about a second woman's attempt to kill the President. This woman, Sara Jane Moore, had been an informant for the FBI and other agencies, an associate of extreme radicals, and at the same time, a potential Presidential assassin. The Secret Service knew about Sara Jane Moore, and she had been interviewed by agents prior to the attempt. It was felt at the time of the interview, however, that Ms. Moore was not a threat to the President. But less than 48 hours later, she attempted to shoot him. A civilian, an ex-Marine, saw what Ms. Moore was about to do and grabbed at the gun, deflecting the shot.

Special Agent in Charge Dick Kaiser of Presidential Protective Division looked very much like President Ford.

President Gerald Ford comes to visit the Secret Service. He is given a tour by Deputy Director Boggs, AD Peterson, and SAIC Snow.

Other Presidential Protection

President Carter at Camp David.

President Nixon, a solitary figure, flanked by the Secret Service.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, at the White House gates, heavily guarded by Secret Service Agents and the Executive Protective Service.

The Reagan Assassination Attempt

On March 30, 1981, once again, a President's life was threatened. President Ronald Reagan had been speaking to representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Union at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. As the President came outside to enter the limousine, John Hinckley began shooting at the President. In quick response to the shots, Special Agent in Charge Jerry Parr pushed the President into the limousine, not realizing that the President had been hit beneath his left arm. It wasn't until Parr saw blood trickling out of the President's mouth that he realized immediate medical action had to be taken. At this time Parr directed the motorcade to proceed to George Washington University Hospital. Unaware of the extent of the President's injury, two agents helped Mr. Reagan walk into the emergency room. It was then the President collapsed from post-injury shock. In the emergency room, doctors realized the extent of the injury, and President Reagan was taken to surgery to remove the bullet.

Six shots had been fired during the assault. One hit Press Secretary James Brady in the head. One struck Metropolitan Police Officer Thomas Delahanty in the neck. One struck Special Agent Tim McCarthy in the abdomen as he turned to shield the President. Two shots ricocheted off the Presidential automobile. It was one of those two shots that hit the President. The sixth shot traveled across the street and went through a window.

The assassination attempt on President Reagan.

The entire incident happened in a matter of seconds--a civilian jumped Hinckley from behind when he realized what was happening, and Secret Service agents and members of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department quickly subdued Hinkley.

Mr. Reagan and Pope John Paul II. Legislation was passed in 1971, authorizing dignitary protection.

The Philippines Altered Check Case

This case began in 1982 when the Catholic Archdiocese of Taiwan was defrauded of over $1 million in altered U.S. Treasury checks. The Secret Service's Honolulu Field Office conducted an investigation and found that the checks had been stolen from the U.S. Postal Air Mail Facility in San Francisco. From there, the checks were transported to the Philippines where alterations to huge amounts were being made; then the checks were being transported to Taiwan for fraudulent negotiation.

Thus began the largest check forgery/alteration case in the Service's history, and it would take 4 years before a successful conclusion was reached. It was a joint Secret Service and Postal Inspection Service investigation. During the 4 years, over 36,000 U.S. Treasury checks were stolen from the Air Mail Facility in San Francisco and transported to the Philippines for fraudulent negotiation. Many of the checks were discounted on the black market in the Philippines; most were expertly altered to much larger amounts and were dealt to criminal syndicates in Malaysia and Singapore. From there they were negotiated through unsuspecting banks and businesses all over the world.

The first major break in the case came in 1983 when agents from the Honolulu Field Office, acting on a tip, surveilled several Malaysian and Singaporean suspects from the Far East all the way to Panama. The net result was a seizure of $40 million worth of stolen and altered U.S. Treasury checks and the arrest and conviction of six persons in Singapore.

In March and April of 1984, the altered checks reached three cities in Switzerland. The Paris Field Office of the Secret Service was, by that time, deeply involved in the investigation. This joint investigation of the Secret Service and Postal Inspection Service had truly reached global proportions.

Due to the Manila Task Force, the U.S. law enforcement effort began gaining momentum by late 1984. The Force was comprised of Secret Service agents from the Honolulu, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Field Offices. Its dual mission was to work through local Philippine authorities in an attempt to stop the trafficking of the altered checks and to try and identify the persons involved in the theft of the checks.

The largest single theft of the investigation occurred in San Francisco in January 1985. A record 4,000 U.S. Treasury checks were stolen. But the case was drawing to a close as the Manila Task Force supplied further information, leading to the arrest and conviction of six of the ringleaders from the U.S. portion of the ring.

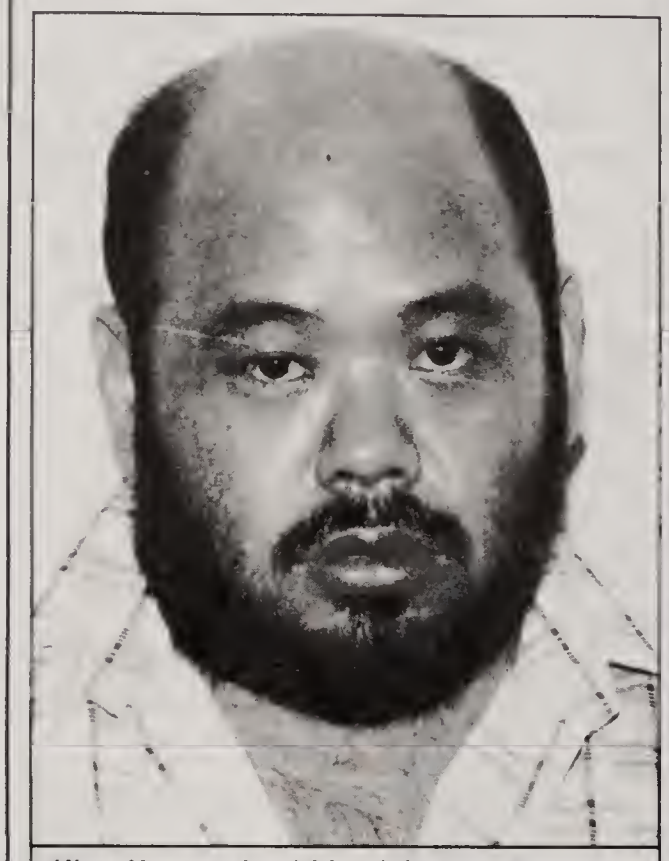
Also in the last months, the supply of checks began to dwindle, and the alteration value began to increase. While earlier checks had been altered to the $35,000 range, then $40,000 and $50,000, the final group of checks negotiated in Saudi Arabia were altered to amounts exceeding $70,000 each. But with the arrests, a 4-year investigation, involving 36,000 checks and $100 million, finally came to an end.

"KING KONG"--Secret Service Case No. CO-1-33763

The Far East was the setting for the King Kong Case–an investigation involving a highly deceptive $100 counterfeit bill. The case ended June 13, 1985, marking the end of 18 months of investigations. Joining the Service in its efforts were the U.S. Embassy personnel of Bangkok, Thailand, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration investigators assigned to the Embassy, and the Bangkok Metropolitan Narcotics Unit (a branch of the Royal Thai Police).

The basis for the counterfeiting plot had begun in Hong Kong years before. The master counterfeiter Tin Cheung Wong had been arrested in 1972 and later released from prison in 1974, moved to Bangkok in 1975, and began his new counterfeiting operation. He trained Ah Sin Lee, known as "King Kong." King Kong became the old master's apprentice, and when Tin Cheung Wong died in 1979, his illegal operation was passed on to King Kong and to his major distributor, Ming Cheung Wong, a travel agent (no relation to Tin Cheung Wong, the old master counterfeiter).

King Kong spent over a year in Southern Malaysia producing his hand-crafted counterfeit notes after the death of Tin Cheung Wong. The process was slow and meticulous, and King Kong was a graphic artist, well trained by the old master. He took the bills to Bangkok to show them to the distributor and travel agent, Ming Cheung Wong. They began distributing large amounts at that time. The excellent quality of the notes assured their being passed



King Kong gained his nickname because of his large stature. Not only did agents call him "King Kong," but even his friends and other criminals knew him by the nickname.

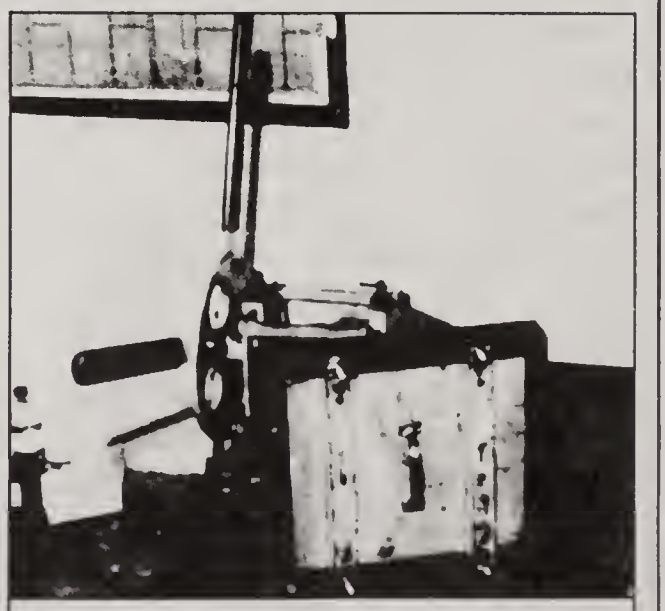
all over the world. Because of the counterfeit's very deceptive nature, even the banks were unable to detect them.

The Secret Service's Forensics Services Division determined what kind of paper and print techniques were used to produce these notes. They found that King Kong had used as many as eight to ten different types of paper. The Service also found that members of a Hong Kong Chinese crime syndicate were distributing the notes. The intense investigation led to the arrest of Ming Cheung Wong, the travel agent and conspirator in the manufacturing and distribution of the notes. He and three others were arrested in May 1984. The search continued for King Kong and the other accomplices.

The Service watched King Kong, and as he was in the process of manufacturing some new $50 FRNs, agents arrested him and recovered the press and extensive graphic arts materials. King Kong had switched to printing $50 notes since the $100 notes were being watched so closely.

Before his arrest, the group had printed and distributed close to $4 million in counterfeit $100 bills and $1 million in counterfeit travelers cheques and Malaysian **ringgit**.

Many law enforcement agencies were involved in this large investigation, and many Secret Service agents went to the Far East to work on the case. Indeed, law enforcement personnel throughout the Service participated in catching King Kong.



King Kong's printing press. He made this press from a squid press--a common item used to flatten fish and squid before the seafood is hung up to dry. King Kong rebuilt and redesigned the squid press to be the exact duplicate of his master counterfeiter's printing press.

Modern Counterfeiting

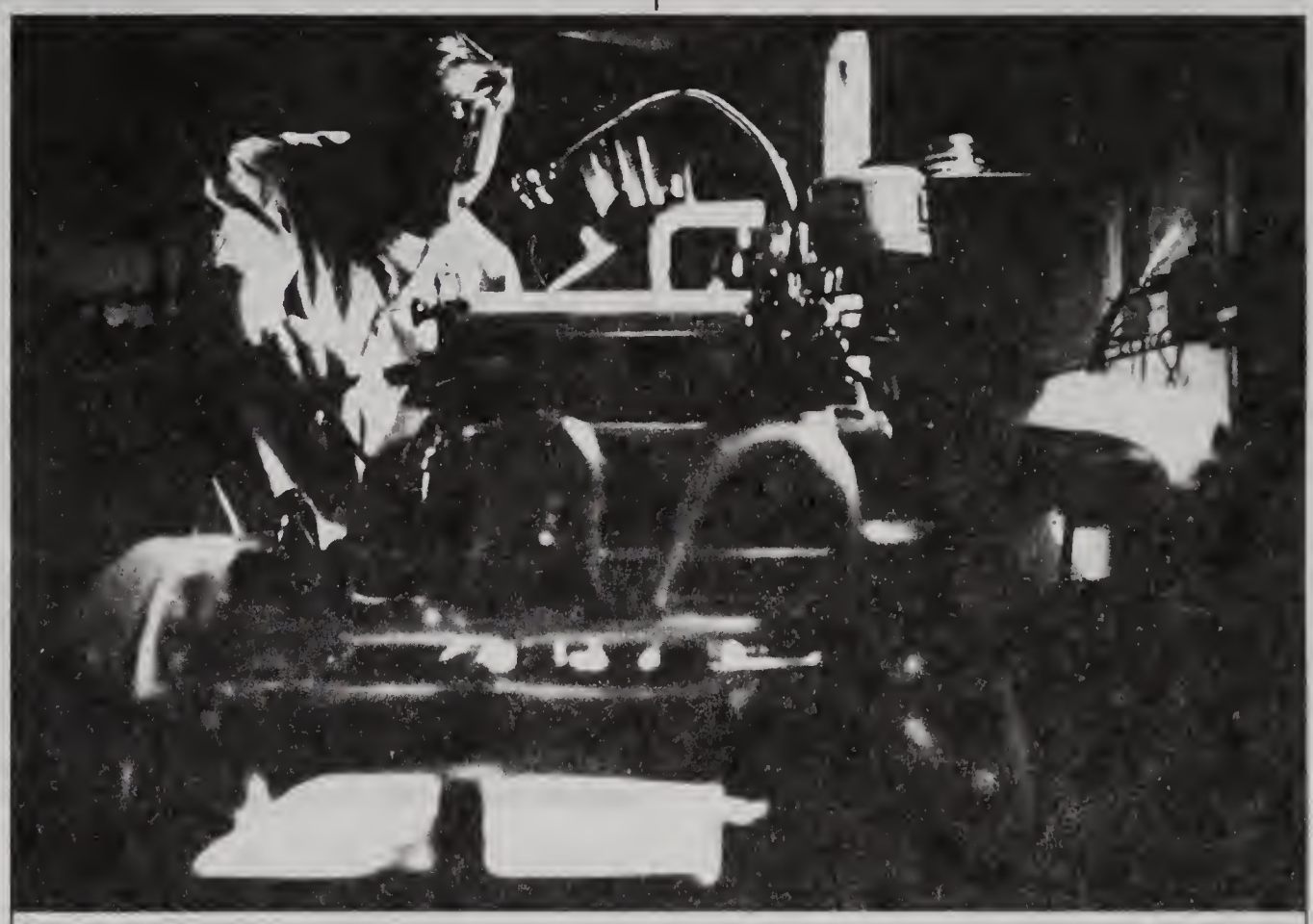
The methods of counterfeiting have been around since the turn of the century. The difference is that much of today's counterfeit currency is mass-produced. Today's crime is a large operation, sometimes including ex-cons, ex-counterfeiters, and drug dealers.

Of the top 10 cases since the early 1960's, three occurred in 1988. One of the three big cases that year involved ex-cons and ex-counterfeiters and netted a seizure of over $16.6 million in counterfeit Federal Reserve Notes. The operation first came to the Service's attention in Philadelphia in early January 1988. Two counterfeiters were in the Philadelphia area distributing their bogus bills when they were arrested by the U.S. Secret Service.

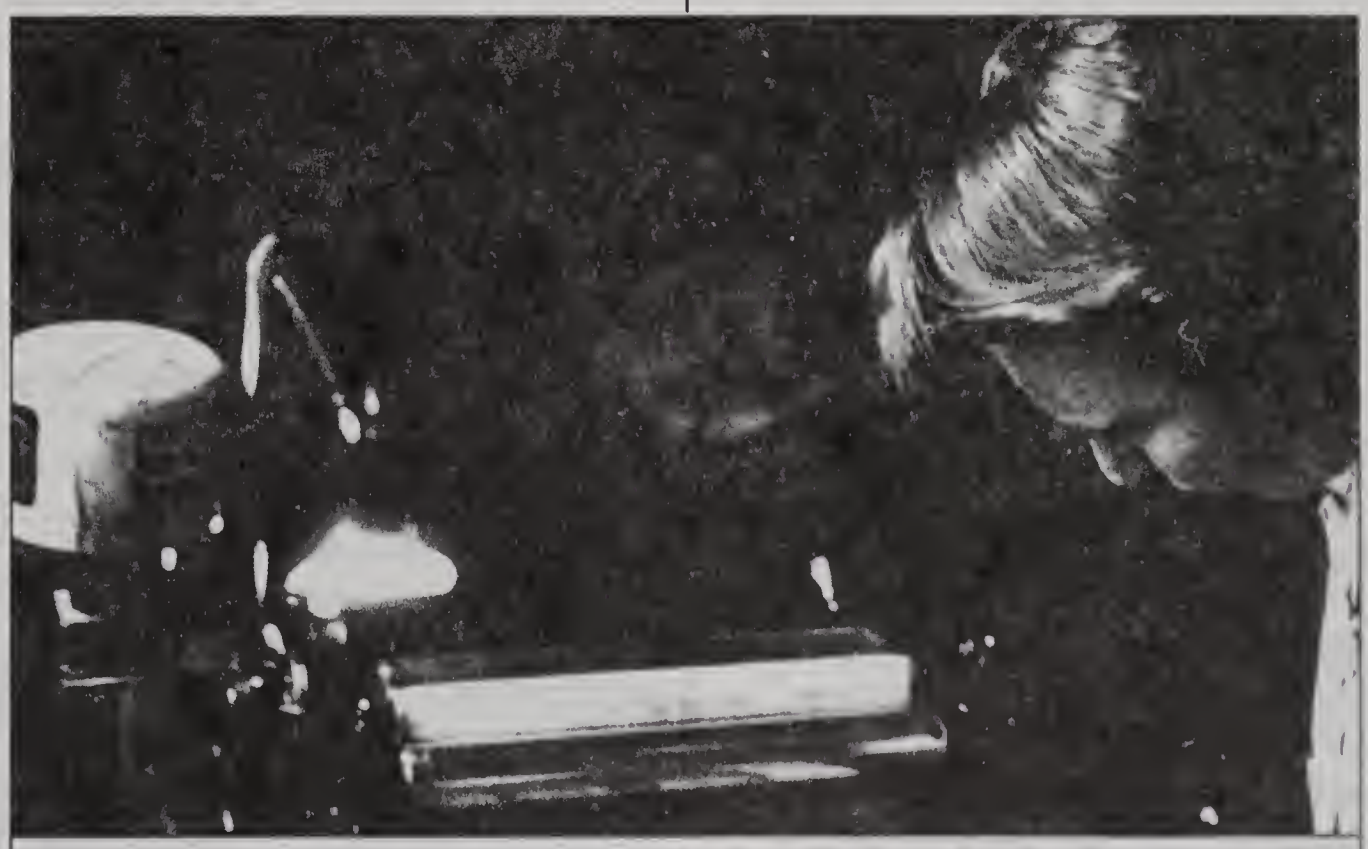
One of the counterfeiters was an ex-con who had been convicted for counterfeiting currency in 1978 in Illinois and again in 1985 in Las Vegas. This time he had contacted former prison acquaintances to help in distributing the counterfeits in the Philadelphia and New York City areas.

The two counterfeiters had set up their printing operation in the second man's home in Houston, Texas. In fact, the ex-con and his wife had moved into the other man's home prior to the business deal. The two men then began buying the printing press and other supplies. Once the money was printed, they began the distribution.

The two were apprehended on January 14, 1988, and very little of the almost $17 million they had printed actually reached the public.



From a photograph of a genuine bill, the counterfeiter prepares an offset plate for the manufacture of his illegal bills.



The counterfeiter inserts the counterfeit plate on an offset press and makes the notes.

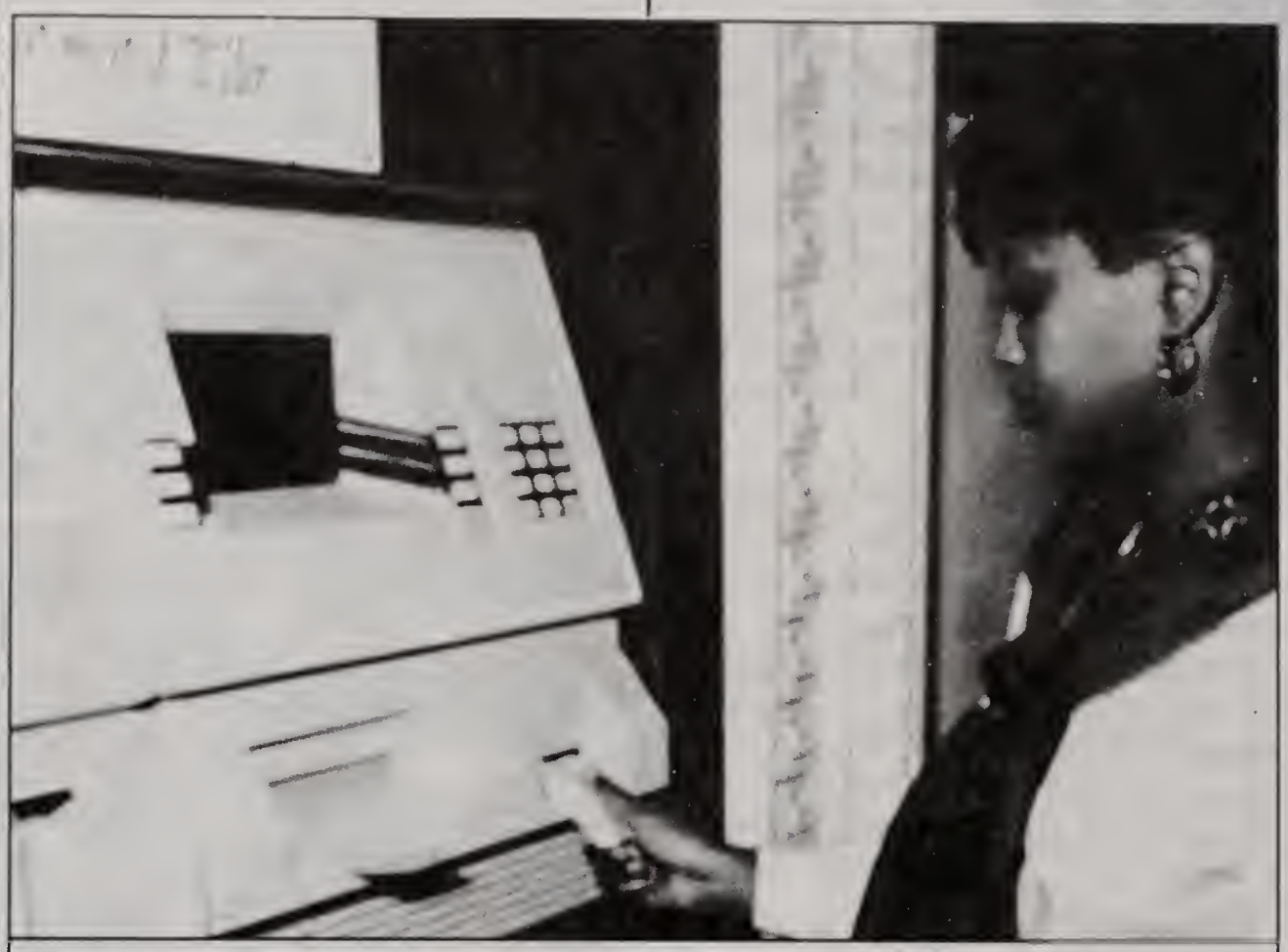
New Crimes--New Laws--New Responsibilities

The 1980's have brought a new era of criminal investigations to the Secret Service. We now have the technically sophisticated criminal who engages in telemarketing schemes, computer fraud, credit card fraud, and telecommunications fraud.

In 1984, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, giving the Secret Service new investigative responsibility. Two laws from that act are commonly referred to as the Credit Card Fraud Act (18 USC 1029) and the Computer Fraud Act (18 USC 1030). These laws made it a Federal violation to use credit and debit cards and "access devices" fraudulently. The Secret Service also investigates certain types of fraud and related actions involving computers.

The term "access device" includes credit cards, debit cards, automatic teller machine (ATM) cards, computer passwords, personal identification numbers (PIN's) used to activate ATM machines, credit or debit card account numbers, long-distance access codes, and among other things, the computer chips in cellular car phones that assign billing.

Thus, armed with this new legislation and new in-depth training concerning credit card, telecommunications, and other areas affected by this law, the Secret Service expanded its modern role in fighting monetary crime. Other Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and the banking industry assist in the investigation process.



The Secret Service investigates automated teller machine (ATM) fraud.

The first major case came in 1985. Two separate credit card rings were operating in New York City and were making Visa and MasterCards that were exceptionally well done. They also had the potential of manufacturing counterfeit American Express cards. Secret Service agents arrested 16 people and confiscated 100,000 credit cards with a street value of more than $500 million dollars.

Since then, however, the number of cases and the types of fraud have increased. In the fall of 1988, 16 people were arrested for trafficking, using, and producing altered credit cards in New York City. The crooks were part of a group of Black Muslims and Jamaicans who had altered some 30,000 credit cards in five years--creating fraud losses that exceeded $7 million.

Another case in early 1989 involved individuals in Los Angeles who were fraudulently programming cellular telephones. They were circumventing the billing process and selling the phones. Losses in this case were well over $1 million.

Also, in 1989, in Washington, D.C., eight Nigerians were arrested for being part of a national crime network that involved credit card applications fraud and insurance fraud. The credit card fraud in this case amounted to over $1 million.

Other fraud cases have involved travel schemes. One in 1985 concerned an airline company in Cincinnati. The airlines reported a loss of approximately $60,000 in ticket revenues through a credit card account number fraud scheme. As the investigation

Today, the Service's highly-trained computer specialists participate in the investigation of computer fraud cases.

progressed, the Secret Service found that a number of airlines were involved, and suspects were found not only in the Cincinnati area, but in Detroit, New York, and San Francisco. One search in the case took place in Cleveland, and that search yielded approximately $90,000 in unused airline tickets and almost 2,000 credit card account numbers valued at $3 million.

One area of high technology targeted by criminals is the telecommunications industry. Industry trade organizations estimate that fraud costs long-distance telephone companies about $500 million a year--or about one percent of the industry's total revenues.

In April 1988, the U.S. Secret Service conducted an investigation of major marketers of stolen telephone long-distance access codes. The marketers were buying stolen access codes from hackers (individuals who obtain these codes through their personal computers). Then the marketers sold the codes to innocent people and businesses. The group was responsible for an estimated $125 million of fraud to the telecommunications industry--a quarter of the telecommunications fraud in one year.

The eight-month investigation was based in Honolulu; however, it spread to much of the nation. The Secret Service arrested 20 individuals, recovered 3,500 stolen access codes, and seized 12 computer systems.

These modern, far-reaching crimes of today task the Secret Service with trying to keep one step ahead of the criminals who use modern technology. In 1989, fraud cases constituted one-third of the Service's investigative manhours, and bank card fraud alone amounted to $700 million annually. The early operatives would certainly be in awe of how the world of crime has evolved in this electronic age.

Training: The Evolution

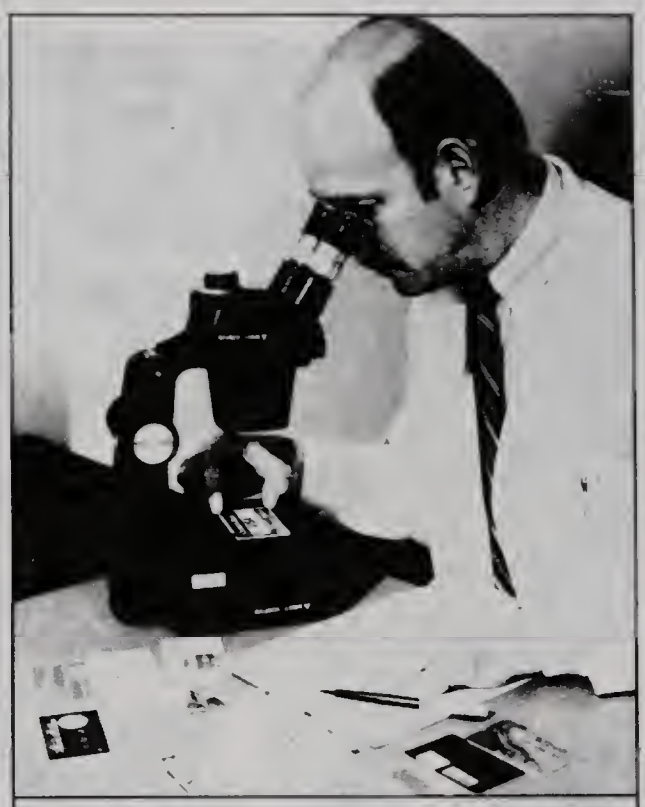
Training in any organization is the backbone of success. In the Secret Service, training has evolved from on-the-job (OJT) training to a highly sophisticated level, ensuring that all employees are provided with the most efficient, effective, and up-to-date knowledge available.

The first formal Special Agent Training School was held October 19 through November 6, 1953. The three-week course covered investigative and protective responsibilities facing the agents of the 1950's. Before that time, training consisted of a tour of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a two-week Treasury training program, and informal lectures conducted on an *ad hoc* basis by various headquarters' officials. Agents received the remainder of their training through informal OJT.

Today's training differs greatly in scope and depth. It has evolved from the informality of yesterday to the combination of "book learning" and practical experience. New agents begin their training as soon as they enter their first field office. There they become acclimated to the agent's way of life. Each field office designates experienced agents who are responsible for assisting the new agents.

The agents begin their structured training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located in Brunswick, (Glynco) Georgia. All Treasury agents attend this 8-week general investigative training school.

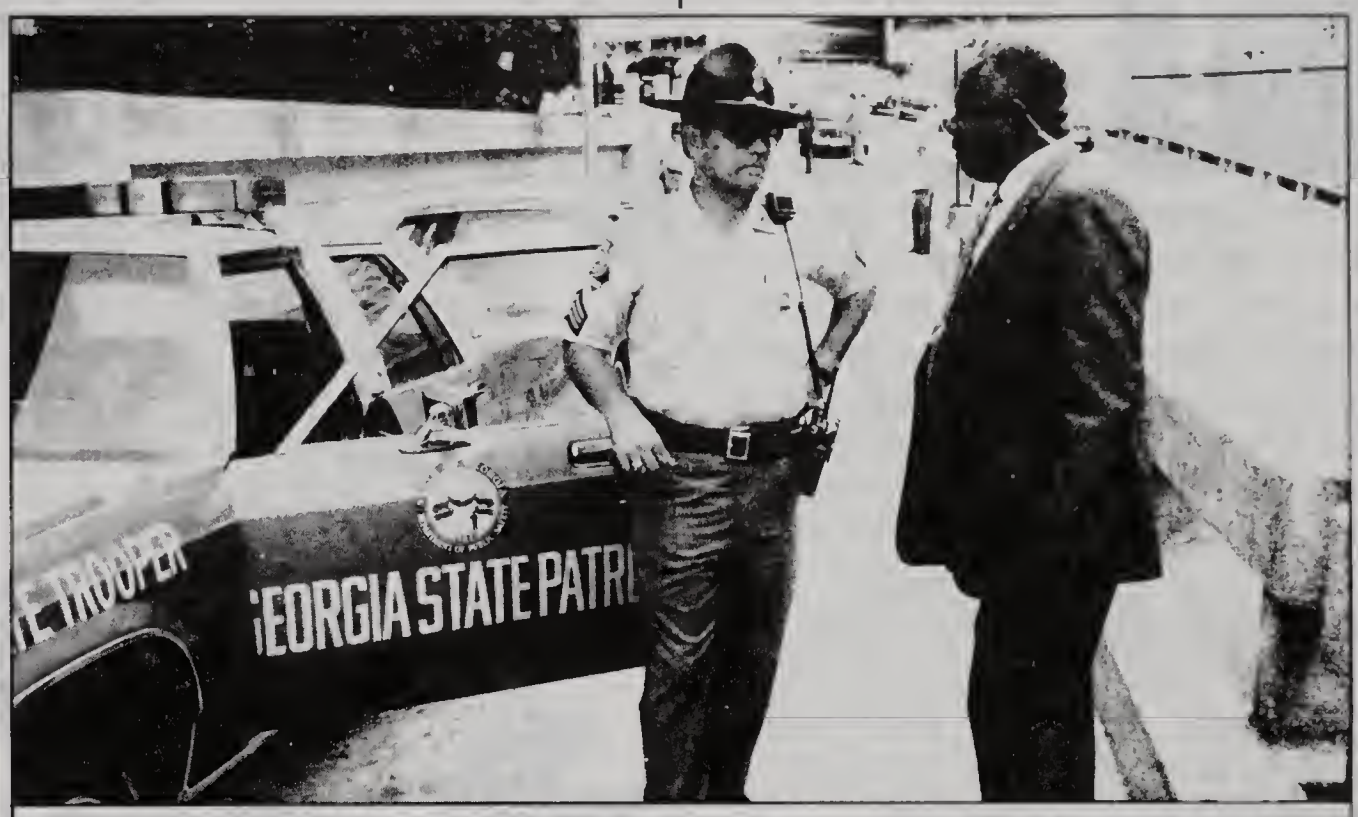
The agents then attend a 9-week Special Agent Training Course at Special Agent Training and Employee Development Division, Headquarters, Washington, D.C. There they learn about protection, investigations, and intelligence. They participate in extensive simulation training and testing. Once the new agents have successfully completed the Special Agent Training Course, they again return to the field office to complete their formal OJT program. At the end of the agent's first year, the Special Agent in Charge of the field office makes a determination whether or not to retain the new agent.



The Service trains its personnel for all facets of the job.

The Secret Service provides a Dignitary Protection Seminar for other law enforcement officials.

Computer training is essential to the Service of today. Most all personnel utilize computers in one manner or another.



The Secret Service maintains close cooperation with Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Ties are strengthened even further through Training's efforts with the Dignitary Protection Seminars and the Protective Operations Briefings.

The Uniformed Division has been involved in formal training since May 1941, when it was part of the Treasury Force Training Program. Now officers attend the courses at Glynco, Georgia, and specialized training at the Secret Service training facilities at the James J. Rowley Training Center, Laurel, Maryland.

Support personnel also receive training in their areas of responsibility. Many years ago, this was only in the form of OJT. But as the Service has grown, so has the need for extensive training for its people.

From computer and word processor training to management courses to specialized instruction, the Service has kept up with technology and the needs of its employees. In 1985, computer training in the Service was practically non-existent. Today, computer courses represent almost 50 percent of the Service's training programs.

In order to keep up with the complexity of modern law enforcement, the Service will continue its commitment to training. The future may hold unexpected turns. The demography of the country may soon dictate language training for employees. To meet the needs now and in the future, the Service's training will maintain flexibility--its key to success.

Firearms training is conducted by UD officers at the Rowley Training Center.

The Secret Service Today

Today's training, technological advances, and varied workforce are in sharp contrast to the early days of the Secret Service. Information technology, technical security development, and forensic services have had to change with the times. Each has seen an influx of civilian expertise complementing the special agent/officer work force. The Service today is a unique blend of specialists, technicians, administrative assistants, officers, and agents, striving for a common goal--to accomplish the Service's investigative and protective responsibilities.

The Service protecting George Bush as Vice President--and Presidential candidate.

Information Technology in the Service Today

Since the Warren Commission in 1964, information technology has been of primary interest to the Secret Service. The first efforts at using automated data processing techniques were to manage the vast amounts of intelligence data surrounding the protective mission.

In the 1970's, the Service faced even greater challenges. One of these challenges was to share information with its more than 100 locations around the country and the world. To accomplish this vast undertaking, the Master Central Index (MCI) system was created. This new system would allow the cross-referencing of all investigative data and would provide access to other related databases both within the Secret Service and other law enforcement agencies.

The satellite dish atop the Headquarters building--a symbol of the age of technology.

The 1980's have brought the technology "triangle"--a concept that provides great organizational changes. The first leg of the triangle is the nationwide communications network, connecting all the field offices. The Secret Service currently operates the first private, DES-secured, all-satellite, VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) information network in use by any U.S. Governmental agency. Through this network, end-users have access to large, centralized databases of shared Secret Service information and databases such as the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). The Secret Service network also provides facsimile transmission and electronic mail capabilities.

The second part of the technology triangle involves multi-purpose end-user workstations, providing access to network services and other office needs. Workstations are an essential component to the overall automation strategy of the Service.

At the third corner of the triangle are two modern corporate data centers, one at the Washington, D.C., headquarters building and the other located at the James J. Rowley Training Center in Beltsville, Maryland. Each location houses an IBM 3090 Sierra-class mainframe computer to store and process the shared investigative data that the Service gathers, and each acts as a major telecommunications hub to support the satellite network.

To support this modern law enforcement need, the Service has merged three former Divisions--Communications, Data Systems, and Information Systems Development into the Information Resources Management Division. The technology will not stop: it will continue, ensuring that the Secret Service keep up with the technological advances of the 1990's and beyond.

Technical Security Division (TSD)

TSD began in 1964 as a result of the Warren Commission findings and related studies. These studies examined the technical security of the White House Complex, the personal security of the President, and other matters concerning security. Out of that Commission came a recommendation that a portion of the Secret Service perform audio countermeasures within the White House Complex.

The TSD Pass Section issues passes at the 1988 Democratic Convention in Atlanta. Once the passes and commission books were made by hand, but today there is a computerized access control system.

Thus, in 1964, TSD began with approximately six people. From the early days, TSD has grown to be the largest headquarters entity in the Secret Service. It supports headquarters, field offices, and the protective details. It is comprised of special agents, security specialists, electronic technicians, and engineers.

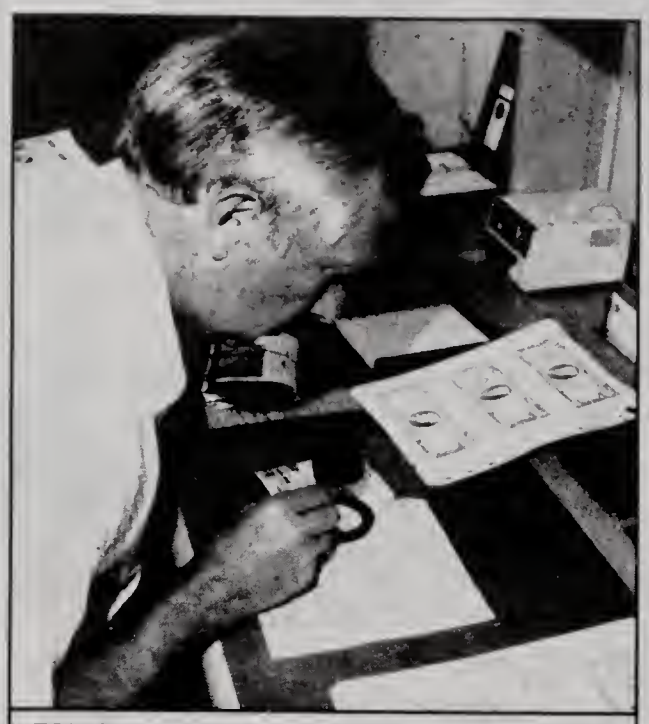
TSD is one of the most complex portions of today's Secret Service. Foremost, it is responsible for the traditional physical security functions at the White House, the Vice President's residence, Camp David, and the homes of former Presidents.

The Division, in compliance with the security of these areas, employs new concepts in alarm and video systems, access control, bollards, and hydraulic gates. To protect the President and others, TSD handles chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear concerns. It is involved in water security, fire protection, hazardous materials, and munitions countermeasures. Furthermore, it is responsible for the Service's air space monitoring programs.

One of TSD's top priorities stems from Executive Order 2333, mandating that the Service provide audio countermeasures protection for the President. Audio countermeasures ensure the protection of the President's spoken word. Today that includes computer security for the White House Complex. While providing the traditional physical security measures of lock, alarm, and video

installation, TSD is responsible for developing and finding new investigative equipment for the field offices. Also through its field support, TSD maintains, stores, and distributes equipment to the field offices as needed for the protective and investigative missions.

To complement its broad and varied duties, TSD continues the push to stay ahead, to explore new technology. It never ceases striving to provide a secure environment for the protectees and to support the field offices in their investigative mission.



FSD is responsible for checking fingerprints.

Two experts check ink samples. FSD is famous for having the best ink analysis file in the world.

Forensic Services Division

The Secret Service's Forensic Services Division (FSD) began in 1965 as a part of the Intelligence Division. It was first known as the Identification Section and had two fingerprint specialists. That same year the photographic section began as a one-man operation, primarily responsible for producing "mugshots."

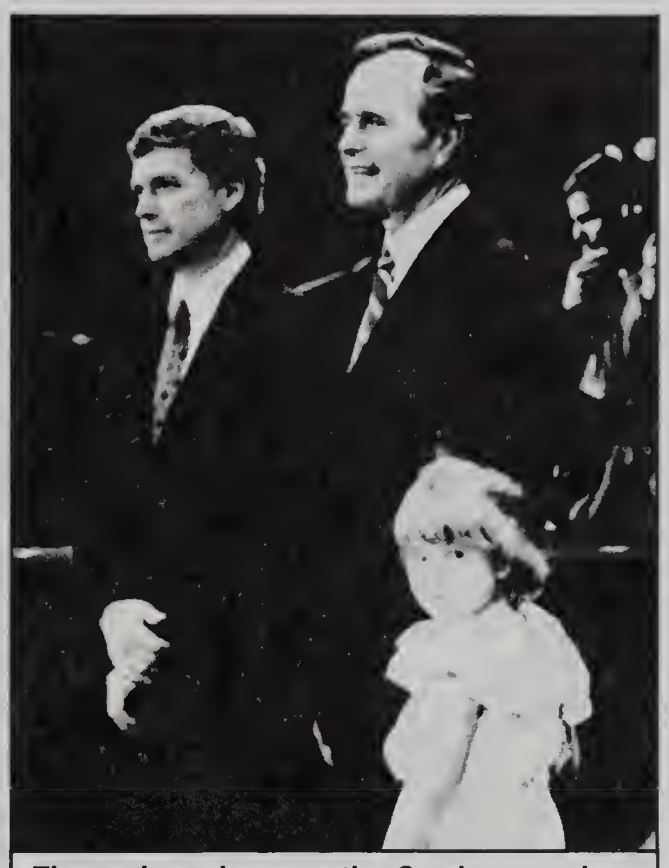
New areas were developing with the addition of the Questioned Document Unit in 1971 and the Polygraph program in 1980. With Departmental approval in 1983, FSD became a formal entity, formed from identification, questioned document, and polygraph sections of Special Investigations and Security Division.

The Visual Information Branch merged with FSD in 1985. Now the diversely specialized Forensic Services Division consists of four branches and includes specialists in fingerprinting, visual information, graphic arts, and audio visual. There are document analysts, scientific/technical photographers, evidence control technicians, identification clerks, and special agent/polygraph examiners.

FSD's future certainly is not limited to magnifying glasses and fingerprint powder. Today's FSD has been monitoring technological developments that will allow computerized recognition of handwriting. They have also been involved in the development of computerized voice recognition.

FSD provides essential information to the Service's mission. Here a specialist uses ninhydrin to detect fingerprints on counterfeit bills.

Soon field investigators may be able to have positive identification of criminal suspects without even knowing the suspect's name. "Cold hits" like these will be made possible through computer-assisted programs that compare unknown fingerprints, handwriting, and voice samples against data bases of known subjects.



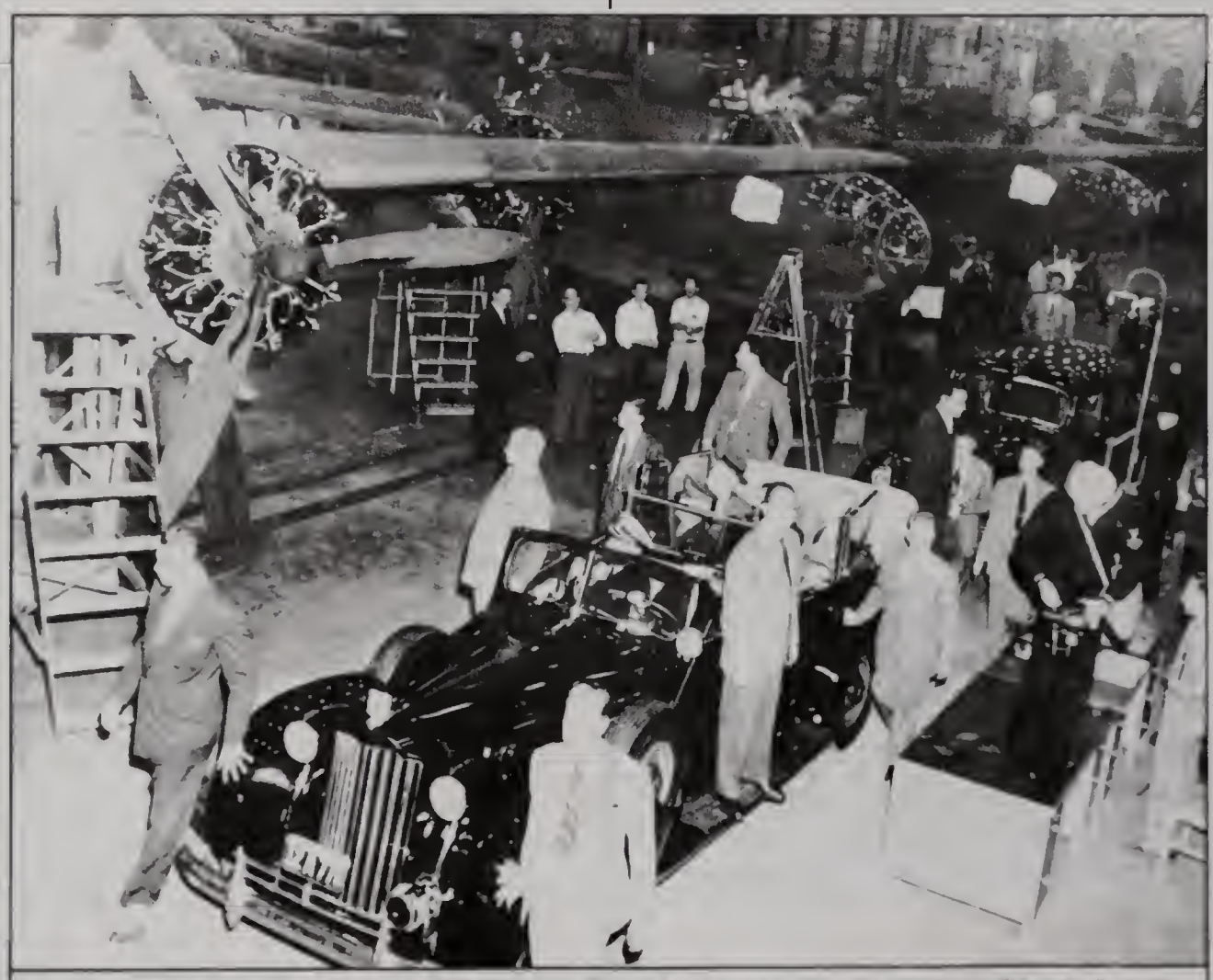
The regime changes, the Service remains.

The Service, through technology, training, and old-fashioned dedication, provides protection, yet privacy for its protectees. (photo courtesy of AD Robert R. Snow)

In Conclusion

It is an entirely different Secret Service--this modern, highly-trained blend of agents and specialists. And it would be unrecognizable to the operatives of 1865. But the dedication is still there. The duties that once called the Service to action have remained its catalyst--the mission of investigations and the mission of protection. Some things do remain the same.

Secret Service agents provided security for a currency shipment in 1890.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the Douglas Aircraft Corporation on September 25, 1942.

Today's agents receive realistic training. This scenario depicts a counterfeit plant suppression.

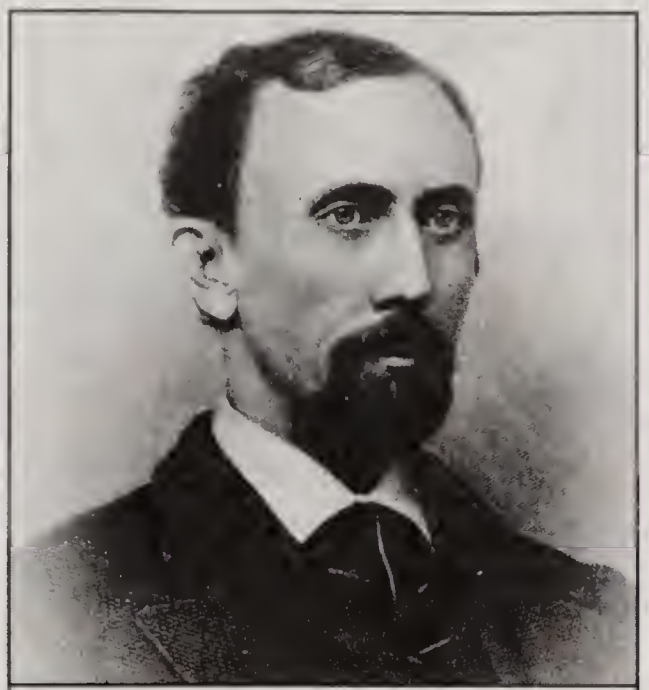
Inauguration 1989.

The Chiefs/Directors of the Secret Service

1865	1869	1874	1876

William P. Wood

A veteran of the Mexican War, friend of Secretary of War Stanton, and keeper of the Old Capital Prison, Wood was the first Chief of the Secret Service Division.

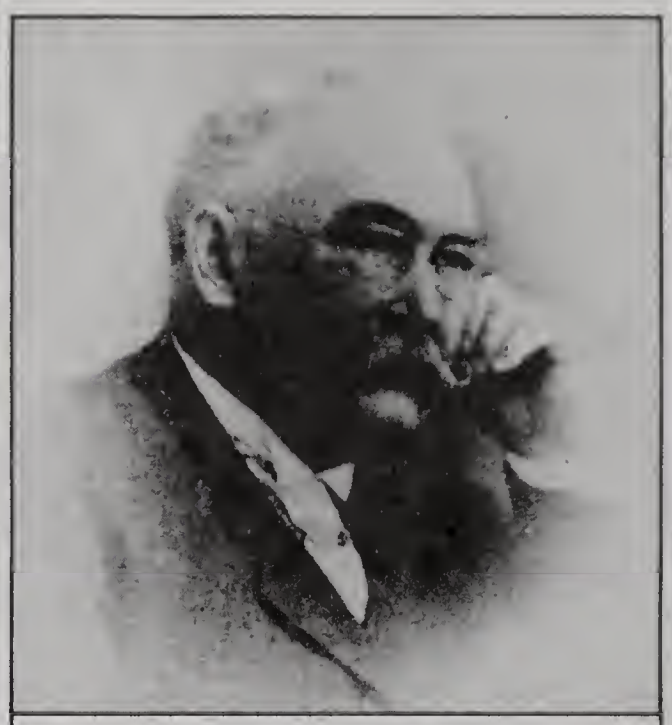


Herman C. Whitley

Prior to his appointment as Chief, Whitley had been a Civil War Union scout and a cavalry leader. As head of the Secret Service, he appointed new men; set up a criminal records system; incorporated standard badges (the first appearance of the Secret Service Star); and encouraged merit for promotion. Chief Whitley moved the Secret Service Headquarters to New York City where the bulk of the counterfeiting activity was. The Assistant Chief and two clerks remained in Washington, D.C.

Elmer Washburn

This former Chief of Police from Chicago and Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary saw the first typewriter put to use in the Secret Service Division. Mr. Washburn again established Washington, D.C., as the Headquarters for the Secret Service Division. The office was located in the Treasury Building.

1876	1888	1890	1894
			
James J. Brooks	**John S. Bell**	**Andrew L. Drummond**	
Brooks was the first Chief to be chosen from within the Secret Service. He established a Service manual. He denied vacations and made operatives take leave without pay. During his tenure, Congress cut the appropriations back, and personnel and pay had to be cut.	This distinctive Chief was an accomplished horseman who often wore a Buffalo Bill disguise. He, too, was faced with monetary hardships in running the Secret Service. When Bell pursued the Congress for more funds, he was told he could resign, and he did just that.	Drummond was a 20-year veteran of the Secret Service when he was appointed Chief. During his tenure, he worked on Federal laws to assist the Service in its fight against counterfeiters.	

1894	1898	1912	1917
William P. Hazen	John E. Wilkie	William J. Flynn	
He had been in the Secret Service 9 months before he became Chief. His tenure saw the increase of counterfeiting and the capture of William Brockway. As his predecessors, Hazen had a small budget to work with. He received undue criticism for allowing operatives to guard the President at his home in Grey Gables, Massachusetts, during a summer vacation.	A journalist on the **Chicago Tribune**, with experience as a crime reporter, foreign correspondent, and editor, Wilkie was chosen as Chief of the U.S. Secret Service for his investigative insights. The first duty he tackled was to search out the "Monroe Head" hundred dollar counterfeits. It was under his hand that the Taylor-Bredell case came to a successful close. The War with Spain and the Louisiana Lottery cases also came during Wilkie's time. The budget became more stable during this time, finally being set at $100,000, and never dipping below that mark again. It was during this time that William McKinley was assassinated and that the Secret Service began Presidential protection. A new era had, indeed, begun for the Secret Service.	Mr. Flynn came to the Service from the New York Police Department where he was a Chief of Detectives. He had been in the Secret Service for 15 years before he was appointed Chief. Under his tenure, the protection for the President-elect began in 1914. Woodrow Wilson was the first person to have that protection. Also, it was under the guidance of Flynn that the Service helped break the German sabotage plot that was designed by Dr. Albert.	

1917	1936	1937	1946

William H. Moran

William Moran came from Hyattsville, Maryland, to join the Secret Service as a clerk. He worked his way up to Chief, learning each facet of the organization. He saw the protection of Presidential family members begin in 1917; threats become a felony in that same year; the creation of the White House Police Force in 1922; denomination standardization; the Teapot Dome scandals; and the attempt on President-elect Franklin Roosevelt. He served the Secret Service for 55 years, 19 of those as Chief.

Frank J. Wilson

Chief Wilson had been an IRS agent prior to his Secret Service career. In fact, as an IRS agent, he had been behind the scenes of the Al Capone case. In the Lindberg kidnapping case, it was Frank Wilson who recorded the ransom serial numbers. That fine detail lead to the capture of Bruno Hauptmann. Chief Wilson was responsible for the "Know Your Money" campaign. He felt that shopkeepers and cashiers needed to know how to detect counterfeits. The prime target for the campaign was students and young people. Through their enthusiasm, their parents would gain the knowledge of real and bogus notes. Crime and counterfeiting greatly diminished during his tenure. He rejuvenated the Treasury Security force, putting them under stricter discipline, and he saw the development of further Presidential security measures.

James J. Maloney

The 12th Chief of the Secret Service had been a member of the Binghamton Police Department and a New York State trooper before joining the Secret Service in 1931. The Paris Field Office opened during his tenure. His 2 years in office were marked by budgetary concerns. The Service was even forced to cut personnel under the tight crunch. During the 1940's, the Secret Service Division became known as the United States Secret Service.

1948	1961	1973	1981

U.E. Baughman

U.E. Baughman had been in the Secret Service for 21 years before his appointment to Chief. He was responsible for creating a manual of instructions for all investigations and for all reports and forms. An inspection system was set up under his guidance. A management committee came into being, and he oversaw the drafting of a new law which defined Secret Service duties in detail. The purpose of the new law was to help the Secret Service in its yearly struggle for appropriations.

James J. Rowley

Mr. Rowley joined the Secret Service in 1938. He served under the Administrations of Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. After the assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Rowley over-saw the expansion of manpower and resources and a modernization of the Secret Service. During his tenure, on October 19, 1965, the title "Chief" was changed to "Director."

H. Stuart Knight

Born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, this Director grew up in Detroit, served in the U.S. Army during World War II, and was a police officer in Michigan and in California before joining the Service in 1950. He was promoted to Assistant Director in 1971 and from there was appointed to Director. Mr. Knight was a very active leader in the law enforcement community. He was Chairman of the National Law Enforcement Exploring Committee and chaired the 1979 and 1981 National Law Enforcement Explorer Conferences. Also during his tenure as Director, the Executive Protective Service became known as the "Uniformed Division."

1981

John R. Simpson

The 16th Director joined the Secret Service in 1962 as a special agent. Mr. Simpson is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. He graduated from Loyola College in Montreal and the New England School of Law in Boston. Mr. Simpson began his Secret Service career at the Boston Field Office in 1962. Sixteen years later during the Carter Administration, he was appointed to the position of Special Agent in Charge of the Presidential Protective Division. Before becoming Director, he served as Assistant Director of Protective Operations. Mr. Simpson has the distinction of being the first American to be elected as the President of INTERPOL, 1984 to 1988.

The History of the Badge

The first mention of the badges worn by operatives was in 1869, during Herman C. Whitley's tenure as Chief. He issued permission for the operatives to procure their own badges if they wished to wear them. There are no known existing samples of these badges.

In 1873, standard badges were issued to the operatives, and any previous badges they had could be turned in for $5 credit. The new badge was designed and manufactured by a private firm; however, no record remains of the firm's name or the appearance of the badge.

Chief Whitley then asked the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to design a badge for the Secret Service. This new badge, issued in 1875, was the first appearance of the "Service Star," still the present-day emblem of the Secret Service.

Fifteen years later, in 1890, the Bureau of Engraving modified the design for the Service, making it smaller and easier for the agents to carry in their "Commission Book" credentials. This badge remained unchanged until 1970.

The Service adopted a new badge design in early 1971 in response to a move to promote similarity among all Treasury law enforcement badges. This badge was created by the Service's own artists and is the one in use today. It has a basic shield shape, and in its center is today's Secret Service Star.

The Uniformed Division also has a history of many badges. The first appeared in 1922–the year the White House Police Force was formed. Through the years, the Uniformed Division has had seven other badges, each changing with the era, the name, and the responsibilities of the Force. The current badge came into existence in 1978.

Chief Washburn's commission book and badge.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE
UNIFORMED DIVISION
OFFICER

SECRET
SERVICE

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Counterfeit

6/07